The Mapleton Item.

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New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

The Mother to the Boy.

Some little man reading these words may possible misconstrue them; says Foster Coates in Ladies' Home *Journal*, and think I mean that he can act without his mother. No boy can ever afford to grow beyond the counsels of his mother. The boy who loves and obeys his mother is the boy who is going to succeed. The boy who begins by loving his mother and is not ashamed to own that love before all the world may be sure that he is on the right road. I know it is the fashion, in these days, to despise gray hairs, and oftentimes ridicule the advice of a mother, but it is an unmanly, ungenerous thing to do. It is becoming too much of a fashion, also, for boys oft times to speak disrespectfully of their mothers. It sounds smart, for a time, perhaps, and it may create a ripple or laughter among other boys who do not know what filial tenderness or devotion is, but let me tell you, my young friends, it is a reprehensible practice, and no true boy will countenance it. Your mother is your best friend. She will do more for you than any other human being. No matter what trouble you may have, or how low you may sink, she will cling to you always. Be kind to her. Go to her for advice. Show your love for her by those little affectionate attentions that will bind her to you. It is never unmanly to kiss your mother in public, but positively ennobling. Make much of her every day and hour. Be solicitous about her health and amusements. Anticipate her wants. Make her labors light. Keep her comfort and welfare always in view. Strew her path through life with consideration and love, and in the year to be you will be proud of yourself for having done it. And some day, many years off you will sit in the twilight of your room, and her voice will come back from the most beautiful, of dreams, whispering words of encouragement to you as you fight on the struggle of life. The closer a boy keeps his mother to him, the closer he is always to the best influence in this life.—*Howard Times.*

Advice to Young Men.

Remember, son that the world is older than you are several years; that for thousands of years it has been full of better young men than yourself, and that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten millions went to the funeral or even heard of the death. Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can, without blowing the packing out of your cylinder head; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it. And don't imagine a thing is so, simply because it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. And we never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three, anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your fathers fit him; they cost more money, they are more styleish, your mustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better and you are prettier, oh! far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the largest salary, and his comely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check will drain more money out of the bank in five minutes, than you could with a ream of paper and a copper-plate signature in six months. Young men are useful, son, and they are ornamental, and we all love them and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are novelties, son. Oh, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Don't be so modest as to shut yourself clear out; but don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you out. A A diamond isn't as easily found as a quartz pebble, but people search for it all the more intently.—*The Volunteer.*

First Annual Convention of Central Pa. ConferenceEpworth League.

A large and enthusiastic delegation was assembled in Grace church, Harrisburg, Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, to enjoy the opening session of the first annual convention of the Leaguers. The address by Rev. T. J. Leak, pastor of Grace church, was both interesting and witty, followed by Gov. Pattison, who also welcomed the convention to the homes of Harrisburg. Rev. Gilbert, of Tyrone, responded in his usual happy style. After singing Rev. B. C. Connor conducted a consecration service.

Wednesday morning's devotional service was in charge of Rev. B. H. Hart. W. L. Woodcock, of Altoona, was chosen presiding officer. Committees were appointed and much time consumed in discussing ways of receiving the reports of the visiting Chapters. After singing "Throw out the Life Line" General Sec'y., Homer Black, of the Y. M. C. A., read a paper on the "Young Men of the Church." Mr. Black has given his life to work of saving young men and his paper was an earnest presentation of the theme. He was followed by Miss Miriam Welsh on "The Young Women of the church. She spoke of the good that has been done and can be done by the young women. The Question Box in charge of Dr. Swallow was instructive as well as entertaining. The afternoon session was taken up with reports. Many distinguished visitors were introduced, among them Rev. Piper, of the Board of Control, Rev. Jenkins and Dr. Berry. The song service in charge of Mr. Black was most inspiring.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Black was introduced. He gave a delightful address and made a favorable impression. Mrs. Leak sang a beautiful solo, "Come Unto Me." Dr. Berry then spoke, first about the *Epworth Herald* and then in glowing terms of the M. E. church, what it has done and its power for good.

Thursday evening session opened with a love feast in charge of Rev. Amos Baldwin. Over 100 members gave their personal experience. The ringing testimonials and singing will long be remembered by the Leagues. During the business session the committee on constitution made their report, and after warm discussion and some amendments their report was adopted. The committee on nomination then reported, but their nomination was voted down, as all the officers were men, and they were excused to make another report, which was unanimously accepted. President, B. C. Connor; Vice Prest's., Miss Ella Keefer, W. L. Woodcock, Mrs. S. V. Heaton, Miss Rose Mullin; Rec. Sec'y., Hiram White; Cor. Sec'y., Miss Miriam Welsh; Treas., C. Boll. The paper on Epworth League, a spiritual force, was called for. Mrs. Heaton read it and was repeatedly applauded, especially when giving some ringing temperance sentiments at the close. Rev. Baldwin spoke in high terms of the paper and said it was the wish of the convention it should be published in the *Methodist*. Some one asked that the one written by Miss Welsh be also published. After singing "God Be With You," the convention closed amid enthusiasm, spiritual fire and renewed consecration, to meeet in Williamsport in 1893.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ONE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

See all you can in one day in Washington and it is only a drop in the bucket to what remains to be seen, but the diligent inquirer may obtain a valuable amount of useful information even in one day it he sets out for it, although that day be the 19th of August, '92, which is the day referred to.

Our morning walk brought us to City hall, pension office, departments of interior and post office and patent office. These were viewed from outside only as the doors were not yet opened. This sharpened our appetites for brekkfast.

We now went where all visitors go—to the monument, which affords the best view of the city and surrounding country. On our way we paused a moment to note the dining hall at the barracks of the encampment. In one room were 66 tables with a seating capacity of 50 each. Breakfast was over and the waiters idle and jubilant. Admittance to monument on this occasion was single file and stand in line for your turn. After standing in line for more than an hour with our clothing tightly pressed both in front and rear, with the August sun pouring his 9 o'clock rays directly upon us, we entered the monument with a grand rush and secured a place in the elevator. This elevator carries 30 persons at a time and makes a trip every half hour. After viewing the city and surroundings, including Arlington Heights, Long "Bridge" and Potomac we descended by way of the stairs to the ground.

Next we go to Treasury building and descend to basement floor where the money is stored and pass around vault No. 1 wherein is 9¾ million silver dollas, huge in size and vast in weight and amount. In vault No. 2 we find 56,000,000 silver dollars, 26,000,000 dollars in gold coin, and 1,200,000 dollars in fractional silver. We are much impressed with the amount and bulk of money that Uncle Sam keeps on hand for emergencies. Also, we go and see the apparatus for destroying redeemed currency. After one of Uncle Sam's "promises to pay" gets back to him it is worthless and he has a mill in which he grinds them up and by various processes are used for other purposes. Not a thing is wasted. About half a million dollars are ground up daily except Sundays and holidays.

As we pass through spacious halls we note the interesting vocations of those inside the offices. Pass into the cash room and watch men making change in money. Ascend to "Rogues' Gallery" where portraits of all notorious counterfeiters are collected and exhibited. Men and women of all ages, color and nationality are here represented. The various counterfeits in coin and paper along with moulds and tools are also collected and shown. Next door to this room we drop into the office of life saving service and inquire into the only humanitarian system of saving life now in existence. Employees are paid by the month for their service ($60.00 since July, 1892,) and their business is to save lives of wrecked crews. They must pass examinations in methods of restoring life after asphyxia from drowning, as well as other requirements. There are now 238 life saving stations in the U. S.—178 are on the Atlantic, 48 on the Great Lakes and 11 on the Pacific. Along dangerous points on the Atlantic stations are provided every five miles. Each station is supplied with seven men and a keeper. Every two hours a man leaves one of these stations and patrols the beach till he meets a man from the next station who left at the same time he did. They are looking for bodies that may be floated ashore as well as for wrecks. They wear a cork jacket in case they are overtaken by waves they will be floated ashore. Previous custom was to wear a cork belt, but not unfrequently a man would be found with his heels instead of his head out of the water, the belt proving his death trap. The method most in use now is that of firing a ball with a rope attached to it from the wrecked vessel to the shore, and by means of ropes and pulleys passengers are conveyed from vessels to land. This plan was conceived in the brain of Capt. Ottenger and put in successful operation by his efforts. For some reason he was seemingly overlooked by the people and Congress till old and in extreme need, when Congress voted him a pension of $10,000. Out of 3,491 lives endangered by wrecks within land limit in 1891 only 50 were lost; well worth the appropriation of Congress, which is $1,200,000.

As we pass the White House we would gladly enter but for the crowd and hasten to War, State and Navy departments, where we find our way directly to Library room and eagerly look at the original copy of the Declaration of Independence. It is plainly readable except signatures, which are scarcely distinguishable. Can only glance at the elegant portraits, volumes and decorations of this room and proceed to note the various attractions in the halls as we leave for the National Museum. To attempt a short description of what we find here would be superlative foolishness. When you come to visit this place you will find a sample of everything you can think of and thousands of things you never dreamed of. We look, admire, pass on out to another place of interest—the Navy yard.

Here we meet Capt. J. B. F. Langton, of Boston, who has kindly consented to take us on board the vessels. He is in command of the "Dale," which remains in the yard. This name was given the vessel in honor of Richard Dale, who was the first man to board the Serapis which was captured by Paul Jones. She was built at Philadelphia in 1839 of 556 tons burden and carried 24 guns. On "Vesuvius" a war vessel, also built at Philadelphia, with a speed of 22 miles per hour, we find three large dynamite guns. They are 55 feet long, 15 inches in diameter, and fire a shell which is 8 feet long and weighs 100 pounds. Range of guns, two miles. Firing is done by compressed air. The "Dauphin" or President's vessel, is quite nicely arranged and well fitted for visiting purposes. It fs intended for his exclusive use. We leave the wharf and enter the Museum. Cannot tell of all the interesting exhibitions here, only mention the shell fired by the Alabama, which lodged in the stern of the Kearsarge. It, with a portion of the timber in which it lodged, is exhibited. The shell is 6.96 inches in diameter, charged with 2.44 pounds of powder, and weighs 55.75 pounds. Why that shell did not explode is like asking why the fog occurred at Long Island or the rain in the South during the Revolutionary war. One thing is sure, had it exploded results would have been fatal to the Kearsage. Let us peep into the foundry and see some guns, how they are made and what sizes we find. We find them from quite small naval guns to the 13 inch rifle, the largest made at this place. This gun is breech-loading and is 46 feet long. It weighs 65 tons and shoots a ball that weighs 1150 pounds. The carriage it rests upon weighs 120 tons. Though such a monster in size and weight it is readily adjusted in any direction the gunner desires. To see the guns in various stages of completion and know just how they are constructed and mounted and used is interesting beyond expression.

It is almost 6 o'clock and we return for supper, take a bath, rest an hour, and then attend Mrs. Jno. A. Logan's reception in the rotunda of the capitol.

F. W. ROHRER.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters! This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

—[Lord Tennyson.

A WAR STORY.

TOLD BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

It was about 10 o'clock at night and the Federals under Gen. Hunter were lying in front of Lynchburg. Why they did not enter we did not know and never learned, but they must have overestimated the thin line of Confederate defenders, as they hesitated to advance. Be that as it may, they could easily have walked over us that night, for we had but a few hundred hungry, tired and worn-out Confederates to bar their advance. Conditions changed, however, before morning. About 10 o'clock that night I was on picket, posted behind a hillock, from which I could see the Yankee picket about 200 yards away. Just behind me there was a thicket of underbrush or low bushes, following the low ravine along the foot of the hill.

I had kept a suspicious eye on that long scattering line of underbrush for over an hour, for I knew that it led around the little hill and out in front of the Federals, and thought how easily the Yankees could creep up and around in our rear if they only knew of it. About ten o'clock I heard some one making his way through the brush, coming in my direction. Whoever he was he did not try to conceal his advance, but came along stumbling and crashing through the brush, muttering and grumbling as though he was considerably out of humor over something.

The nature of his advance relieved me of any alarm I might otherwise have felt, but as I knew that no one had any business tramping and crashing about in the brush and making noise enough to attract the attention of the enemy, I fell back a few paces and waited until the fellow struck the little opening fifteen or twenty feet away. Instead of a drunken Confederate, which I more than half expected to see, a blue-coated Yankee kicked his way through the last brush and came to a halt as if he had been shot at the command, "Halt! Throw down that gun!"

"Well, I'll be blessed if you ain't a rebel!"

"Yes, and you are a Yankee. Step out and hold up your hands." He had dropped his gun, and when I saw that he had no other arms I told him to sit down on the grass. The fellow's surprise and astonishment was too clearly apparent for a mistake, but I concluded to question him, and asked: "How did you get in here and what were you after?"

"After! what do you 'spose a fellow'd be after who hasn't had anything to eat for two days?"

"You didn't expect to get a lunch down on Red Row over there, in Lynchburg, did you?"

"Not by a big sight; I didn't know I was outside of our lines, but then I must have been so hungry that I didn't notice, and I expect our pickets are too blamed hungry to keep a sharp lookout, and so they didn't see me. Don't see how I got in here. Say! sure you're a reb?"

I told him there was no doubt on that score, anyhow, and that our fellows had not been in danger of foundering from a superabundance of good things, or very ordinary, common, every-day sort of food either for months, but as I had a pretty good chunk of cornbread in my haversack, I would divide.

"Sit where you are and help yourself," said I, as I pitched the grub sack down beside him. It does me good today to shut my eyes and see that little white-headed Yankee eat. It did me so much good even then that I stood and looked down on him as he rammed a handful of coarse cornbread into his mouth, then turned up his canteen and filled up the interstices with water and wound up by gulping down the mass as quickly as muscles and ravenous energy could perform that function. I kept on looking and the Yankee kept on eating until the confounded fellow had eaten his share and mine, too. "Well, I'll be hanged—" I was beginning in consternation (and I was about to finish by swearing a little, I'm afraid, as I think over it at this late day), when my prisoner seemed also suddenly struck with the knowledge of having imposed upon my hospitality, for as soon as he could gulp down the last mouthful he said, "Blame my buttons, Johnny, if I hain't eat up the lot. I'm sorry, but I was so hungry I didn't know—"

Then we looked at each other and the whole affair struck us so ludicrous that we both burst into a hearty laugh. I sat down and laughed until the tears ran down my cheeks, and that Yankee rolled over and laughed and made such a racket that I was afraid some of the pickets in front of us would open fire, but they didn't.

While we were still laughing the relief came, and the officer in command said to me:

"Where did you get that fellow?"

The fellow's good nature and his enjoyment of the joke (an unconscious one, of course) was so great that I determined, on the impulse of the moment, to get better acquainted with him before turning him over as a prisoner, if possible, and when I reported to my superior I added that the prisoner came from Ohio, not a great distance from my old home in West Virginia, and that I would like to have a talk with him. [In explanation I will say that the prisoner had told me that he belonged to another regiment.] Of course, under ordinary circumstances, such a thing would have been impossible, but just as our line was filing into town the whistle of locomotives and rattle of drums announced the arrival of re-enforcements, and while the attention of the squad was attracted I nudged my prisoner and slipped into camp with him without attracting attention.

Lying under a dog tent we talked for several hours. I told him where I came from, and found that he had actually been born and raised not thirty miles distant from my old home, although in a different state. He knew many of my acquaintances, and I had known many people with whom he had been familiar. Any one listening to us would have thought we were old acquaintances and old friends, and we certainly became friends, if not old ones, that night. My Yankee friend began to show a great deal of uneasiness before a great while, and I soon learned that he had a terrible dread of being sent to Libby, but as I had succeeded thus far in running things to suit myself, I told him not to be uneasy, but to lie still until I came back.

First I made him take off his blouse and his cap, and these I rolled up and carried out of the tent under my arm. In fifteen minutes I had exchanged the blue jacket and cap for the gray jacket and gray slouch hat of a Confederate, its owner was asleep. From another sleeping soldier I borrowed a big chunk of cornbread. Returning to the tent I told my prisoner to put on the jacket and hat—a mighty risky business for both of us—and then led him down over the hill, keeping in the dark, until we struck the same ravine where I had captured him, but at a point 100 feet distant from the picket. After guiding him to the opening between the hills, I pointed out the direction of the camp of his friends, and after telling him that they had probably retreated (which I learned afterward was a fact), I told him to keep on going, as our fellows would make things lively that morning. We then shook hands and parted.

Five years ago, while sitting in a big country store in Ohio with about a dozen ex-Union soldiers, swapping war stories, I told of the foregoing occurrence. When I got up the next morning a half dozen horsemen had just arrived, and at their head was a middle-aged gentleman whose air and carriage betokened prosperity and happiness. He sprang from his horse and walked—almost ran—to the porch of the hotel where I was standing, seized me by both shoulders with a pair of trembling hands, looked me in the eyes a moment, as if in doubt, and then actually hugged me as the tears ran down his cheeks. "God bless you, Johnny. I have always hoped, but never expected to see you again. Get your things and come along," and, actually, before I could recover my senses or catch the first glimpse of the meaning of the strange scene, I was seated on a horse in the midst of the crowd and on my way somewhere before I found out that the gentleman who had met me so affectionately was my quondam prisoner.

What a talk we had, and how many questions each of us asked I cannot now tell, but they covered the lapse of the years between the time when the bullets sang requiems and the shell and shrapnel shrieked, down over decades of peace and prosperity. Our ride ended in front of a fine, large two-story brick country residence, about which everything indicated the intelligent cultivated taste of its owners. An old but sweet-faced and handsome lady stood at the stop step of the veranda, and as my conductor led me up to her and said: "It is he, mother," she placed her arms around my neck and kissed me, and while the tears fell from her eyes, she said: "God bless you, my son; may He always prosper you."

I did not get away that day, nor the next, and when I did leave on the third day, forced by pressure of business, I left behind me friends whom it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to visit.—[T. Bond, in New York Sun.

Warning in Dreams.

"I am a great believer in dreams," said Richard C. Mason, a guest of the Laclede. "Call it superstition, if you please—we are prone to sneer at what we cannot comprehend. One day in the summer of '79 I lay down on a lounge in my office and took a nap—a very unusual thing for me. I felt compelled to do it. I dreamed that I was called home to attend my mother, who had been taken suddenly ill. I found her dead, and in her hand a piece of paper upon which was printed in large letters, 'I have entered the gates of the New Jerusalem.' I was awakened by a messenger boy, who handed me a dispatch announcing that my mother had just died of apoplexy. That might have been a coincidence, you say. Four years ago I had a brother killed in a railway collision in Massachusetts. I was at my home in St. Joseph, Mo., at the time. The next morning I told my wife that my brother was dead—that he had both legs crushed off in a railway accident. I had dreamed it—seen the accident as plainly as though I stood by his side. I had just reached the office when I received a dispatch announcing his death in the manner I had dreamed. Naturally I have taken a great interest in dreams, and I know of hundreds of cases almost as remarkable as my own. People are chary about telling their dreams, because they have a horror of being called superstitious."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Great Irrigation Scheme.

The San Joaquin ranch is to be irrigated, and 20,000 acres now producing barley will be made susceptible of cultivation. The scheme is a prodigious one and means the expenditure of $500,000 in the work. Men and teams are at work excavating a ditch, which will be thirteen miles long and graded around the base of the San Joaquin hills. The Santiago Creek, which flows a large supply of water the year round, will be dammed up in what is known as the narrows of the Santiago Canon, and from there the water will be led by ditches to all parts of the San Joaquin ranch. The dam will be 60 feet thick at the base, 120 feet high and 365 feet wide, and will be built of masonry and in the most substantial manner possible. This dam will back up the water of Santiago Creek a distance of over a mile and nearly three miles wide, and this lake will be one of the largest artificial lakes in the state. The work is being vigorously pushed along, and its completion will be hailed with delight by all our people. It means the development of a large area of land now sparsely settled and but poorly cultivated; hence the great advancement of the country's wealth.—[Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The Pennsylvania company ar building a 124-ton freight car.

New York surgeons have just used a dog's skin for grafting a new scalp on a wound.

A new ankle boot for horses is comprsed of a piece of rubber with a layer of fibrous stiffening imbedded in it.

A recent invention is a sandpapering roll in which the paper is rolled in a continuous strip about a central axis, the whole arrangement being inclosed in a cover with a slit through which the strip may be drawn.

A surveyor's peg just brought out will not allow of easy removal, being in effect a spike with a series of concontinuous bends, and provided in its head with a threaded socket for a cylindrical cap that is screwed in place to mark the position of the stake.

The popular idea that water is purified by freezing has been again disproved by recent careful experiments, which show that the average amount of impurity retained by the ice is 34.3 per cent. of organic matter, and 31.2 per cent. of inorganic matter. As organic matter is the more objectionable of the two, the case is worse than was formerly supposed.

Numerous processes have figured of late in the patent list whereby it is claimed that petroleum could be rendered inexplosive and also uninflammable. One of these consists in adding to about forty gallons of petroleum two pounds of copper sulphate and stirring the whole well. After about six hours standing the oil is ready for use.

The question of lighting the city of Buffalo, N.Y., by electricity generated at Niagara Falls has brought out a novel suggestion. Instead of running wires over the distance, it is proposed to erect high steel towers at the falls and place reflector lights of enormous candle-power upon them. The rays of these lights, it is said, can be made to illuminate Buffalo, and the cost of copper wires to and about the city and return will be saved.

The speed of electricity is so great that its passage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as practically instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it travels, and observers, with delicate instruments, have affirmed that it was not less than 114,000 miles per second and one or two places its speed as high as 240,000 miles. Such swiftness is inconceivably great; the mind cannot contemplate it without staggering.

The fast passenger locomotive is estimated to require according to George Westinghouse, Jr., at least 1200 horse-power, and to cost $10,000. Electric equipment for the same service would require a 1600 horse-power stationary boiler and engine; an electric generator and a motor for the locomotive, the whole costing $81,000, besides necessary buildings and outside electrical construction.

The Cat Nature.

The cat's spirit of independence, indeed, is the most distinct characteristic of her nature. As Mme. de Custine rightly said, the cat's great difference from, and, according to her sentiments, superiority to, the dog lies in her calm insistence on selection which invariably accompanies her apparent docility. To the dog proprietorship is mastership; he knows his home, and he recognizes without question the man who has paid for, feeds, and, on occasion, kicks him with all the easy familiarity of ownership. He follows that man undoubting and unnoticed, grateful for a word, even thankful for an oath. But the cat is a creature of a very different stamp. She will not even stoop to conquer, nor be tempted out of her nature by offers of reward. She absolutely declines instruction; nay, even persuasion is lost upon her for any permanent effect it may be designed to have. You may be the legal possessor of a cat, but you cannot govern her affections.—[Henriette Ronner.

The total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,694. Of this comparatively small landed area one nobleman owns 1,326,000 acres and his wife 149,879 acres more.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

FROGS AT SCHOOL.

Twenty froggies went to school
Down beside a rushy pool;
Twenty coats of shining green,
Twenty vests all white and clean.

"We must be in time," said they;
"First we study, then we play.
That's the way to keep the rule
When we froggies go to school.

Master Bullfrog, grave and stern,
Called the classes in their turn.
Taught them how to leap and dive,
Also how to nobly strive
To dodge the sticks that bad boys throw;
From his seat upon the log,
Taught them how to say "Ker-chog!"

Twenty froggies grew up fast,
Bullfrogs they became at last:
Polished to a high degree,
As each froggie ought to be.

Not one lesson they forgot,
Not one dunce among the lot.
Now they sit on other logs,
Teaching other little frogs.

—[New York Advertiser.

WASHINGTON'S BABY CAP.

There is an heirloom in the Oliver family in Petersburg, Va., in the form of an infant's cap worn by General George Washington when a baby. It is quite a shabby looking little article and time-worn from its extreme age. It was handed down by the Oliver's paternal grandmother, whose uncle married Miss Bettie Washington, the only sister of the famous General. It has passed through many hands, and has been carefully preserved, with numerous other relics of the great hero, in the possession of the same family. So you see, babies, even in George Washington's time, wore caps. —[Detroit Free Press.

WHAT POLLY DID.

"I feel as cross as a bear!" said Polly, as she came in from school.

"Then you have a good chance to make the family happy," and grandma smiled.

"Your mother has a headache, the baby wants to be amused, and little brother is fretful. A cross bear will make him cry, and then the baby will cry, too, and that will make your mother's headache worse and—"

"Why, grandma, what do you mean?" interrupted Polly.

"Oh, I haven't finished what I want to say. That is what a cross bear will do, but a good-natured bear can make Jamie laugh, and then perhaps Jamie will make the baby laugh, and if your mother hears them perhaps her head won't ache so badly; and if she grows better, it will surely make papa smile when he comes home; and if papa smiles, I shall be happy, too."

"All right," said Polly. "You shall see what a good-natured bear can do."

She went into the nursery and capered so comically that Jamie laughed with delight. Then she took his hand and they danced back and forth before the baby, sitting in her high chair, and Jamie's laugh was soon echoed by little May.

Mother heard the happy little voices through the closed door, and said to grandma, "It is better than medicine to hear those dear children."

"That is what I told Polly," replied grandma.

At the tea-table papa said, "It is such a comfort to find mamma's headache is really better," and he smiled at Polly, while grandma beamed at both of them as she poured the tea.

"It's like a Mother Goose story," said Polly. "The bear began to please the little brother, the little brother began to amuse the baby, the baby began to cure the mother, the mother began to comfort the father, the father began to cheer the grandma, the grandma began—she began it all!" and Polly stopped for want of breath. —[Youth's Companion.

A Girl of Pluck.

"Yes," said the hotel keeper, "we have a large run of custom—in fact, we keep one girl whose only work is to take the feathers off the fowls we use."

"That girl's duty, I should say, is one requiring considerable pluck."—[New York Press.

An electrical railroad between Chicago and St. Louis is to be constructed. The distance in a straight line is 248 miles, and it is asserted that the trip can be made, without stops, in two and one-half hours.

MATRIMONY.

Its Popularity Said to Have Declined in Recent Years.

Causes Which Have Produced This Marked Change.

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 young men of marrigeable age in United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted that the popularity of matrimony has materirlly declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with bird-like eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school; and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course.

They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the 30's. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times, is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many other things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. Young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation they want all that their parents have, without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then it is well known that the avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands.

It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And, finally, it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes; and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and, if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance, it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart, they will be wedded in spite of all opposing influences; and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place.

It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are," but we are justified in thinking that the ratio of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflective instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw picking they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it, and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most benificent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

To Suspend Animation.

"It has been frequently said that truth is stranger than fiction," remarked Dr. Henry Powderly to a little party that were discussing Washington Irving's romantic story of Rip Van Winkle in the Lindell rotunda. "I often think that I would like to go to sleep and wake up in the full enjoyment of my faculties a century later—say, about the year 2000. I believe that this will be successfully done. Cases of suspended animation for considerable periods of time frequently occur. I have myself pronounced people dead who are now in the full enjoyment of vigorous life. I have no doubt that thousands of people have been entombed alive after having been examined by reputable and careful physicians. If the life force may be so completely suspended for a day or two and then resume, why may it not be taken up again after the lapse of a century or more? Irving makes Rip Van Winkle age durlng his twenty years' nap. That is, I think, wrong. Should the life force be so completely suspended that a man would not require food there would be little or no waste, and he would wake up as youthful and vigorous as when he dozed off. I believe that it will yet be possible for a man, by taking century naps, to enjoy a few years of life during every century for 1000 years or more. I can see no good eason for believing that the nineteenth century has witnessed the high tide of scientific achievement."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Biggest Sewing Machine.

The biggest sewing machine in the world is said to be one at Leeds, England, which is used in the manufacture of cotton belting, for machinery. Its weight is five and a quarter tons, and it will sew through three inches of the toughest and hardest materials used in manufacturing belts. In this monster machine the needles are each thirteen inches long and the shuttles as large almost as a small rowboat. The machine has a double set of works (so as to sew both sides of the belt at one "feeding"), two needles and two shuttles being in constant use whenever the machine is at work. An attachment similar to that on the ordinary sewing machine makes it possible for the operator to instantly lengthen the stitch from one-eight of an inch to a full three inches. It is unnecessary to add that this giant can only be run by steam power.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The Yucatan Mosquito.

"The largest mosquitoes in the world are to be found in Yucatan," says Richard Beverly. "Until a few years ago there was not a mosquito in all Mexico. They were introduced by vessels from the United States, and have in the land of their adoption attained proportions unknown in other countries. The lowlands of Yucatan swarm with monster mosquitoes whose bite is almost as painful as the sting of a bee. The historical Jersey mosquito sinks to insignificance beside these Titans of their kind, which are frequently as large as house flies. In neighborhoods where marshes abound it is impossible to keep stock of any kind, and during the rainy season the people wear coarse netting stretched over face and neck to keep these insects from devouring them.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

RUSHING MADLY INTO PLAIDS.

Plaids are here. Yes, the American woman has rushed madly, ingloriously into plaids. It doesn't matter whether her girth is more than sufficient—it doesn't matter if her inches are below the average—she pines for her plaid and will have it. Then she sallies forth, shorter, fatter, broader, but with a sense of supreme satisfaction. She's "in style," balloon sleeves and all! And yet large plaids should not be worn by a woman unless she is emphatically slender and fully five feet six.—[New York News.

CORONETS OF RIBBON.

The clever girl fits herself out with a coronet of ribbon to match her evening gown, and the recipe she relies upon for success is this: Take two yards of ribbon, three inches wide, and a length of wire the size of the head, covered with cotton batting. Beginning at the centre, twist the ribbon smoothly over and over the band, and where the ends meet make a stiff, up-standing little bow of wired loops and notched ends. Short, full faces require long and upright loops; long oval faces need only a coquettish little bow, standing up very little from the band.—[St. Louis Republic.

CLOSE-FISTED PRINCESS BEATRICE.

A London firm of real estate dealers was recently suing a certain noble lord in court for its commission in selling his country seat. Princess Beatrice was one of the witnesses, and after she had given her testimony and was passing out she stopped to speak to a court officer, charging him to collect, with her witness fees, her railway fare from Windsor to London and return, which amounted to about $1.25. When the court official informed the court of the Princess' charge a general laugh went around the room. It is evident the Princess inherits all the thrift that her respected mother is noted for.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE FLORENTINE SLEEVE.

One of the new sleeves—the Florentine—is tight from the wrist to several inches above the elbow. The upper part is full, deep puff, banded at the lower edge. The sleeve and the puff are very often of two contrasting fabrics and colors. The leg-o'-mutton style appears upon some of the handsomest French gowns. The new cavalier cuff of velvet trims many of the sleeves of tailor-made costumes, and a new coat sleeve has a jabot drapery on the back of the arm from shoulder to elbow, and again is made flaring at the wrists to show a tiny undersleeve in the shape of a puff. This dauntily finished model is copied from some beautiful art toilets made for ladies of the court. The undersleeve, to suit various dresses, is made severally of lace, net, velvet, chiffon, dotted silk tulle and India mull.—[New York World.

THE TALL GIRL.

"The women of this country are unquestionably growing taller," said Professor Charles Devlue, a guest of the Southern. "This is especially true of the great middle class. The tall girl is not so plentiful among the plutocrats and the very poor, but a majority of these young ladies whose parents are in comfortable circumstances are above the medium height. My theory is that the growth of the very poor is stunted by bad food and hard work, and that of the very rich by a surfeiting and lack of proper exercise. The middle-class girl has plenty of wholesome food and is required to lead a moderately active life. The result is that she grows up tall and graceful, with the easy carriage of an athlete. I believe that the young ladies of today will average an inch taller than their mothers. The men of America are also growing taller, but the advance is not so marked as in the case of the young ladies. I attribute this backwardness to the very general use of tobacco or liquor or both, by the boys of America. Climate has a very considerable effect upon race development. As we increase in population and the stream of immigration ceases to materially affect us we will approach nearer and nearer to the physical characteristics of the American Indian—tall, strong, erect, with very little superfluous flesh."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE TRAINED NURSE.

What a mass of contraction is one single slender woman. Frightened at a mouse, she yet dares to face a madman. Almost in hysterics over a mild-eyed cow, she will with greater fortitude pass the still watches of the night by the beside of one who is consumed by a fever that may momentarily attack her. Woman's sympathy and tenderness are almost divine, and never are they better exemplified than in the white-capped, low-voiced angel who comes to our homes in times of sickness, and is known as the trained nurse.

How deft the hand, how soft the tread, and we look on and wonder at the capable manner of a woman who still may have the trusting innocence of childhood in her tender eyes or may betray the lines and furrows of care, betokening a tempestuous buffetting with life's trials. Whether she be young or old, does it ever occur to us to imagine where she received the apprenticeship that makes her the efficient woman we so much admire. Long before the pleasant task of nursing in comfortable homes is reached, the rigorous schooling in the hospital, and the course of medicine must be thoroughly instilled, and it is in this particular that the pluck and stick-to-it-iveness of these frail women is most especially surprising.

The have no choice of patients, old and young, poor and untidy as a rule, sane or raving with delirium—it matters not, they one and all are a part of the great lesson to be learned. Yet it is not surprising that during these days of trial many do not back out and let their woman's nerves get the better of their merciful desires? Especially remarkable is this when the almshouse calls them to duty, there to soothe the brow of some pauper, to dress the wounds of a vagrant imbecile or assiduously walt on the lowest of the low wasting away with hasty consumption.

Yet there comes never a murmur from these willing martyrs, many of whom are women of advanced refinement, whose dainty hands have never touched aught to soil them, yet which in their chosen profession must come in contact with that which is revolting even to the thoughts. Women are mysteries that are past finding out, and the greatest riddle, yet withal one of the most attractive, because so utterly contradictory, is the one that comes to us in sickness under the garb of that human blessing known as the trained nurse.—[Chicago Mail.

FASHION NOTES.

Russian blouse suits are in style for midwinter.

Fashions in female dress change only about once in a thousand years in Lapland.

The prevalence of light-colored wool costumes this season will be in marked contrast to the equally fashionable deep-toned gowns and jackets.

"Velour Russe" is a beautiful new fabric, and will be a great favorite. It has a raised strip, which reflects varying tints with every movement of the body.

Grelot trimming has pink and green pearl pendants. Gold gauze galloon is embroidered in bullion and rosetted with spangles that give it the effect of being studded with the emerald and the topaz, in such size as the genii brought to Aladdin.

Fanciful and odd combinations will appear on this season's bonnets, such as moss green, velvet and blue forget-me-nots, mauve and pale blue, with a touch of yellow, and the golden brown and green effects so much like the first turning of the follage of trees.

A blue and light gray or white-shaded cloth has a collar of rich blue velvet and big white pearl buttons. A light tan has golden brown velvet collar or cuffs, shaded brown and yellow horn buttons and yellow-tipped lamb's wool down the front and on all edges.

Many of the little coats are made with very short plain waist and long box-plaited skirt. The big collars are modifications of the sailor collar, turning the line of the shoulder somewhat more than the sailor. Some are plain, others have the big buttons in the corner.

The Moodus Noises.

The Moodus noises are mysterious subterranean sounds which for nearly two centuries have been occasionally heard in the vicinity of Moodus, Conn. The sounds are produced, apparently, in the interior of a great hill, Mount Tom, which rises on the outskirts of the village, and were first noticed by the whites about the year 1709. The Indian names for the vicinity is Machimoodus, the "Place of Noises," there being a legend that a deity was imprisoned under the hill, who, by his efforts to escape, produced the sounds and the earth-tremor which frequently accompanies them. They were very frequent and distinct about 1726. They begin with a quiver of the ground and a low, rumbling sound appearing to come from an immense distance in the north and beneath the surface. The sound increases until it seems directly underneath, when there is a sharp explosion, and the roll of the subterranean thunder passes away to the east. The sounds are loudest and the earth tremor is most pronounced at Moodus, but the people of towns and villages ten or fifteen miles away have perceived both. A remarkable thing in connection with these sounds is the fact that after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, they ceased entirely, not being heard for many years. They were last noticed in 1888. The earth-tremor was often so violent that windows rattled, crockery and glass jingled on the shelves, and church bells gave out a distinctly musical note like that which follows the stroke of a clapper. No theory has ever been proposed which satisfactorily explains the mystery, as, it is said, no other phenomena indicating the presence of volcanic agents have ever been perceived.—[New York Dispatch.

The Brilliant Hues of Humming-Birds.

It used to be supposed that the brilliant hues of humming-birds were due to pigments, but it is now known that they are attributable to the structure of the feathers. Each feather, when minutely inspected, exhibits myriads of little facets so disposed as to present so many angles to the incidence of light, which is thus diffracted or broken up into vivid rainbow tints. In most species the gorgeous coloration is peculiar to the males, the females being, as a rule, void of refulgent hues and ornamental plumes. In only one species, found in Jamaica, is the female more beautiful than the male.

The colors are variously distributed in different species. Some, instead of having luminous throats, have the halo of radiance transferred to their crowns, which are blue, violet, red or green. Frequently there is a spot of glittering emerald green on the forehead. Occasionally the metallic lustre is confined to the back, while brilliantly tinted tails are very common. The "Comet" humming-birds have long forked tails of a glowing red. But no description in words can give a notion of the vivid beauties of the humming-bird, which flits from flower to flower.—[Boston Transcript.

Fashions in Suicides.

"The mania for committing suicide is spreading to an alarming extent," remarked a Johns Hopkins professor a few days since. "I recall reading a prediction," he continued, "that between the years 1885 and 1895 such an epidemic, if you can call it that, would prevail owing to the planetary influences, and the facts seem to bear it out, whether the prediction was based on supposititious grounds or as a result of astronomical research. History tells us that at an early period in France so prevalent was the idea of self-destruction that the government issued a decree that after a certain time the body of any man or woman guilty of taking his or her life should be hanged in a public place and designated as that of a cowardly criminal. The result of the edict was that thereafter the suicidal mania became unfashionable, and deaths from this cause were few and far between. It would appear to me, reviewing the history of the past few years, that some legislation of the same sort must be enacted in America."—[Baltimore Herald.

An absent-minded barber has a shop in Philadelphia. He lately tucked a newspaper under a patron's chin and gave him a towel to read.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

The Election.

Returns from the election held yesterday come in slowly but sufficient have been received up to the time of going to press to justify the statement that Cleveland will be the next president of the United States.

There have been heavy Republican gains over the vote of 1890 and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has been reduced.

In this county the entire Republican ticket is elected but the official returns may show a close vote on sheriff and county surveyor.

In Mapleton borough 153 votes were polled—twenty-six less than the registration. Of the 153 tickers polled, 24, or nearly 16 per cent., were incorrectly marked and parts of them had to be thrown out. This accounts for the diminished totals. Below we give the vote of the borough and Union township in detail:

	Mapleton.	Union Twp.
Republican Electors.....	106	57
Democratic "	44	19
Prohibition "	1	
SUPREME JUDGE.		
Dean, R.,.....	106	57
Huydreck, D.,.....	44	19
Bidwell, P.,.....	1	
CONGRESS.		
Mahon, R.,.....	106	54
Trout, D.,.....	44	21
SENATOR.		
Brewer, R.,.....	107	57
Montgomery, D.,.....	43	19
ASSEMBLY.		
Lytle, R.,.....	111	54
Bare, R.,.....	118	58
Gould, D.,.....	34	19
Wakefield, D.,.....	33	22
SHERIFF.		
Oaks, R.,.....	69	49
Gillam, D.,.....	81	26
POOR DIRECTOR.		
Heck, R.,.....	98	56
Brant, D.,.....	43	19
SURVEYOR.		
Swope, R.,.....	104	58
Africa, D.,.....	34	17

Mount Union.

Supt. S. G. Rudy was in town visiting schools last week.

The first snow flakes of the season were visible on last Saturday morning.

E. K. Rogers will replace his board walk on Shirley street with a brick pavement.

Mrs. Geo. W. Lukens started on Wednesday last for Lancaster for a week or ten days' trip.

Candidates were circulating in town last week like the leaves that are blown around by the wind.

H. Clay Marshall, of Philadelphia, passed through town on Thursday last on his way home from Orbisonia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Trout and daughter Nellie, of Tyrone, former residents of this place, were in town on Saturday.

Election passed off very quietly in this place, some of our betting men being wiser by a few dollars than before election day.

Mrs. Thornton Bechtel and family returned on Friday evening last from a two weeks' visit to friends and relatives in Huntingdon and vicinity.

Chas. Stratford, Jr., has bought an interest in the firm of A. Etner, dry goods and groceries, of this place. The new firm dates from Nov. 7.

Mrs. Eliza Smawley, of this place, died on Monday morning last after a long and painful illness, superinduced by old age, at her residence on Market street. The funeral will take place today.

Rev. Henry Brown died at the residence of his son Edward, on Pennsylvania avenue, on Friday morning at 5 o'clock from a complication of diseases after a long and painful illness, aged 70 years. The services took place from the M. E. church at 2 P. M. on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was well and favorably known in this section of the country. He was connected with the United Brethren denomination, although not having done any active service as a pastor for the past year or two.

On Monday night, the 31st ult., the people generally were awakened by the blowing of the whistles and the cry of fire. Soon it was found that Geo. Saylor's house at the west end of Water street was on fire. Some person had put dynamite or black powder in his pump and with a loud report it exploded, shattering the stock of the pump and throwing the sparks and fire on the roof of the house, setting it on fire. A few bucketsful of water were vigorously applied and in a few minutes the flames were put out.

Calvin.

Calvin has a water famine.

The Virginia Adams Mission Band at this place has 39 members.

Henry Querry has put an iron roof on his hennery. Mr. Q. has some very fine chickens.

Peter Bowman and wife attended the funeral of Rev. Henry Brown, of Mount Union, on Sunday.

The time is set for the wedding of Allison Snare, of James Creek, to Miss Jennie David, of Calvin.

Joshua Gosnell has sold his timber to Shaffer & Bowman. They will soon move their mill to his farm.

George Mierly and wife have returned from their visit to Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Mierly reports the weather very dry all the way through.

The P. O. S. of A. brass band had their first lesson on Saturday night. The boys are full of vim and no doubt will be able to push through.

Miss Alice Shaffer, of Akron, Ohio, who was visiting her uncles and aunts here, left for her home last week. Miss Shaffer was formerly of Hare's valley.

Smith Bros. have moved their steam saw mill to the land of Miles Saylor. D. K. Coder has moved his mill west of Newburg and will saw for H. C. Boyer.

Rev. Woodward will commence a series of meetings in the U. B. church here on the eve of the 15th. Rev. Adams will hold his protracted meeting at this place in the fore part of January, 1893.

David Gosnell received a pension a few days ago of $12 per month and $308 back pay. Mr. G. has contracted with Daniel Hoffman for the building of a new house on the ground where the old one stood that was burned down about two years ago.

At the residence of J. C. Shaffer, on Oct. 30th, 1892, by Esq. Shaffer, L. Brinsby Baker, of Philipsburg, and M. Ella Mosser, of Todd, were married. They left on Monday morning for Philipsburg, where Mr. Baker is employed in the hospital.

The Calvin school closed its first month on the 31st of October. Following is the report of attendance:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	7	18	25
Average "	7	16	23
Per cent. of "	98	87	91

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Lynn Steele, Harper Wright, Coy Coder, Jesse Steele, Bertha Coder, Odessa Roland, Gertie Roland, Grace Oakman. Visitors, 17.

Trough Creek.

Mr. Chilcott remains about the same.

O. T. Swope is nursing a painful carbuncle.

Wm. Chilcott and Mrs. I. S. Smith left for their Kansas homes last Thursday.

Miss Julia Chilcott is nursing a strange kind of a sore on one of her fingers.

Although Squire Pheasant had a large crop of corn out this season, as usual he was the first to finish husking.

A good rain on last Wednesday night changed the appearance of the grain and put a stop to the forest fires for a time. It wold seem that some person or persons are determined on burning Terrace mountain from Big Trough Creek to the end at the Juniata river, and it has been pretty nearly done.

Our schools are doing well. Following is the report of Sheridan school, taught by Miss Allie Greenland, for the month ending Nov. 1:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	11	14	25
Average "	10	11	21
Per cent. of "	93	83	89

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Frank Bowman, Ellsworth Hazzard, Chalmers Wright, Jesse Bowman, Esten Roland, Elsie Roland, Julia Hazzard, Mary Hazzard.

Wm. E. Wright, who was married last Tuesday, was highly honored, being escorted by a mounted color-bearer and a four-horse load of fantastics with dinner bells and other musical instruments from the bride's residence in Cass township to his residence in Union township, where a supper, such as a kind mother like he has, with able assistants, could pepare awaited them. I have never seen it excelled. The supper was not over until a double serenade commenced. One party consisted of the drum corps, led by Prof. Smith, of Huntingdon. They certainly deserve credit for their advancement in so short a time. The other party was of old time "bellers" who did their part in good style. After being treated to cakes, pies, good cider and cigars, they left in a creditable manner. J. G. Allison, Esq., of Mill Creek, did good service in dissecting the three turkeys, and was especially honored at the table.

Mill Creek.

Beautiful nights.

Institute next week.

Rev. Strayer preached in the Baptist church on Sabbath morning.

Miss Amanda Smucker left here today for a short visit to Lewistown.

William O'Connor, of Mapleton, spent Sunday with his brother, Frank.

Mr. Hicks and wife spent Sunday in Huntingdon the guest of Rev. Hart.

"Grandma" Wilson spent a part of last week with friends in Huntingdon.

The cemetery was recently enlarged and now a neat wire fence surrounds the whole.

Geo. Dickinson killed a large wild turkey on Saturday. It pulled the scales to 16 pounds.

The most you can hear in the church, school, and stores is politics. We hope the election will settle it.

Daniel Abbott and grandson, Bruce, of Coalmont, are paying friends in this vicinity a visit of a few days.

Mr. Smith, teacher of the advanced school, had no school on Tuesday, he having gone home to cast his vote.

The young people's prayer meeting will be held in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening. All are invited.

Pious Gibbons has settled down to housekeeping in town with his new wife. May they live a happy and prosperous life.

Corn near Mill Creek has taken an upper tendency within the last few days. $5.00 per bushel, what do you think of that?

The festival and oyster supper held by the M. E. church on Friday and Saturday evenings proved a success both financially and otherwise.

J. G. Hicks certainly deserves credit for the way in which he works to keep the Sunday school moving. Joe is a wide awake Sunday school worker.

There seems to be a great scarcity of wild turkeys in this section since the season opened while some time prior to the opening of season there were seen large flocks in the neighboring fields. Some of the hunters think that like the Poor Indians, they have traveled west, or, that the cause of their so mysteriously disappearing have gone west. During the G. A. R. encampment there were quite a number of western veterans stopped at Mill Creek, and it has been said that there were turkeys killed which weighed only 5 lbs. and as long as one month before the season. Shame on the man that would boast as a hunter.

Resolutions of Respect by Mapleton M. E. Sabbath School.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His wisdom, has seen fit to enter our ranks and by the hand of death remove from our midst one of our number, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him whose call we must all obey, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother student, John Barkley; and,

Resolved, That in his sudden and unexpected death we are taught "to be ready, for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh."

Resolved, That we extend to the grief stricken widow and fatherless children our sympathy in their bereavement, and commend them to Him who is ever a faithful friend in time of need, who says, "I will not leave you comfortless," and who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of our Sunday school and be published in the MAPLETON ITEM and a copy be given to the bereaved family.

M. L. REX,
J. G. DELL,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

TAME, TAME.

This advertisement is very tame, but it is wild enough to keep out of the way of extra high profits and sell goods on on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Some unprincipled merchants (and I am glad to say there are only a few) call my goods *trash* in order to draw away my trade. I calmly appeal to your better judgment when they sell you a pair of Boston gum boots for $3.00 and I sell you the Boston gum boots for $2.62, which of the two is *trash?*—but enough—We have an extra large stock of gum boots and shoes of first-class stock at correspondingly low prices. Of course, we have the cheaper grades; for example, Ladies' fine gum shoes for 21 cents per pair. In

Ladies' Underwear we have all grades,

from 21 cents up, Misses' and Children's (heavy) 19c. up. Wool Mittens from 8c. per pair to 50c. Ladies' Heavy seamless wool hose 20c. per pair. Children's from 10c. up.

Our Ladies' Coats are Selling Faster

than we expected, all on account of their quality, style and price. We got these coats made to order at the factory for spot cash, which enables us to save you 25 per cent. on these goods.

Men's Top Shirts, Underwear, Gloves,

Hats, beat all our former records. Walking, driving and working gloves in many styles and prices. In Men's underwear we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Our 80c. suits would cost you $1.00 anywhere else, Our boot and shoe trade is still growing. The Reason is plain to any fair thinking mind. We simply invite you to examine our stock and compare quality and price.

Men's Whole Kip Boots-no split-$2.15

up. Best Table Oil Cloth only 17c. per yard, Etc., at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S. ARRIVING THIS WEEK—A new lot of Ladies' Winter Hats and Coats, whereby we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Coats for infants up to 18 years at prices never before heard of—$6 coat for $3.98. I got these goods from the manufacturer, who needed the ready cash, so my customers get the benefit of the cash purchase Also, while it lasts, will sell you Clark's O. N. T. thread, 200 yards, at 3c a spool. The cheaper we buy the cheaper we can sell. Ladies' hand-sewed, flexible sole, kid shoe for $2.50, regular price, $3.50.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS:
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwo ealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot. Penn'a. Nov. 9, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute next week.

—Do the election returns please you?

—Snow flakes were flying through the air last Saturday.

—Rev. M. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday Morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbpterian church next Sunday evening.

—W. H. Dell left this morning for Somerset county where he will work at coal mining.

—The Prosbyterian Sunday school has changed its hour of meeting from 2 P. M. to 9.30 A. M.

—M. S. Bolinger, wife and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday among Mapleton friends and relatives.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. Mnttie Stever has been confined to the house the past several days, suffering from dyspepsia and neuralgia of the stomach.

—Charles K. Horton, of Broad Top City, well known to many of our citizens, was married October 27th to Miss Irene Carothers, of Orbisonia.

—David Shore, Lloyd L. Parker and the writer spent a portion of last week in Philadelphia. John G. Gillam, L. M. Speer, Dr. J. G. Spangler and T. M. Logan went down yesterday at noon.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by T. *M.* Logan.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cenvince any one troublee with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by T. *M.* Logan.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground, each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—We are informed that the estate of the late L. A. Robertson have arranged with the insurance companies in such a way on Mapleton tannery buildings, that it will not be necessary to retain watchmen about the tannery property after this week, and that orders have been issued to dispense with them at the close of this week.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,
10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The school board having arranged for a fourth school in this place, have elected a gentleman named Booher from Millersville to teach the new school at a salary of $42 per month. It will be known as No. 3 and Mr. Dell's school will hereafter be designated as No. 4. The new school was to have commenced this morning, but we have not as yet learned of the arrival of the new teacher.

—Rev. Irl Hicks' prophecies are that we will have bright, frosty days and nights during the opening days of November. About the fourth it will grow warmer, and during the days following storms will pass from west to east. Be prepared for cold waves to succeed all the regular and reactionary periods of the month. The 11th is a central day for reactionary movements. From 16th to 19th look for rain, sleet and hard autumnal gales. Hard freezing will follow on the heels of the storms, and continue up to the 22d and 23d. These dates will bring higher temperature and storm, and in turn be followed by cold. Month ends with storms, 28th and 29th and cold wave the 30th.

Death of William G. Black.

In the death of William G. Black, which occured at his home five miles west of this city Thursday evening Jefferson county lost one of her best men and most useful and creditable citizens. In his long and painful illness, during which he was confined to his room eight months, both the sufferer and his family had the sympathies of the people of the entire community and their wishes for speedy and certain recovery. But that was not to be, and now the community can only offer its condolence to the stricken family and mourn the loss of a most excellent man.

William G. was the son of Moses Black, the first judge of Jeffrson county. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1840, and came here with his parents in May, 1844. September 11th, 1856, he was married to Rachel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Stever, who resided on the old homestead just west of this city. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom, with the mother, are now living—Mrs. Aletta Hunt, Mrs. F. K. Laughlin, and Moses F., Bessie P., John F., Joseph G. and Robert R. Black.

Mr. Black resided on a farm during most of his life in this county and was an extensive farmer. At one time he was a clerk in this city, but outdoor life agreed better with him, and he soon took it up again. For a number of years he had beed engaged in the lumber trade and had operated saw mill plants in various portions of the county. From the manufacture and sale of lumber the step was easy to the work of contractor and builder, and for about fifteen years Mr. Black had built nearly all the wooden bridges which were erected in Jefferson county. In these lines of work he was a large employer of labor and did much toward developing the resources of the county. No one could come in contact with the man and do else than esteem him for his fairness, his honesty and his integrity in business matters. He was not a politician nor an office seeker, but all the minor places which a man could fill without sacrificing his own private interests were given Mr. Black during his life. And he discharged their duties conscientiously and creditably. He was a progressive man, a liberal giver toward all deserving charities and enterprises. Mr. Black was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Death resulted from meningitis, following an attack of la grippe, and was probably induced by an injury to the head sustained a number of years ago in a stone quarry.—*Fairfield (Ia.) Ledger, Oct.* 12, 1892.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Nov. 6.

Population, 428.

Last consecutive number. 1035.

Two patients are confined to the hospital.

Clinton county turned in a prisoner on Thursday.

Superintendent's court was in session Tuesday.

Cons. No. 580 received a final discharge on Monday.

The manufacture of sauer kraut will begin next week.

Steward Lang was in the country yesterday buying cattle.

Stone cutters are at work on material for the new cell house.

On Wednesday final discharges were sent to Nos. 340 and 583.

Fifty barrels for storing sauer kraut were received yesterday.

Final discharges were granted to Nos. 537 and 538 on Saturday.

Gravel for making brick is being haulded and deposited in the yard.

Inmate 192 having earned a final discharge was sent one yesterday.

Two new inmates were received from Schuylkill county on Tuesday.

The steam fitters are enlarging the pipes under the lower guard room.

The visitors' register contains forty-seven names as this week's quota.

A carload of lumber for use on the new brush shop was received yesterday.

The goods received in the shirt factory for making this week was 105 doz. shirts.

Inmate No. 188 was released at the expiration of his maximum sentence on Tuesday.

The cabbage-cutter is being placed in position in the basement of the store-room building.

Inmate 867 had his foot severely injured by having a stick of timber fall on it on Tuesday.

The new abaittor had two kettles placed in position and will be ready for use on Monday.

Lebanon county's contingent of prisoners was increased by two new arrivals Tuesday afternoon.

The carpenters have the new abaittor under roof and are pushing it to completion as rapidly as possible.

The erection of the new cell house is being pushed along rapidly. The entire outer wall is now up to a height of about 6 feet.

The paint gang have spent the week in the new cell building between Wards A and C and in "priming" the sash for the new brush shop.

Huntingdon County Teachers.

The following is a correct list of the teachers of Huntingdon county as prepared by County Superintendent Rudy:

ALEXANDRIA—H. M. Hosterman, J. H. Walter, Annie Varner, Maud Perlett.

BARREE—H. Alex. Jackson, Kate Hartsock, Ella Livingston, Saulsburg; John McMahon, L. M. Couch, Masseysburg.

BRADY—L. R. Smith, Flora Himes, J. H. Tate, J. W. Tate, Mill Creek; E. U. Hamilton, Lida Lightner, Airy Dale.

BROAD TOP CITY—D. H. Fisher.

CARBON—George E. Taylor, Jennie Shearer, Jose Shearer, Robertsdale; Clara B. Weaver, Saxton; Sarah C. Welsh, J. W. Cephart, Dudley; John Lytle, Coalmont; Jessie McClain, New Grenada.

CASS—J. O. Smith, Calvin: Blanche Evans, Cassville; C. A. Drake, Saltilio; Albert Smith, Allison Wible, Belle Smith, Latta Grove.

CASSVILLE—J. F. Evans.

CLAY—Edgar Stevens, Clay Park, Three Springs; Paul Rupert, P. W. Rupert, Saltillo; John Hess, Dublin Mills; Maggie Shore, Hubelsville; G. M. Cutshall, Selea.

COALMONT—D. F. Weaver.

CROMWELL—W. W. Cutshall, Meadow Gap; Minnie Moore, B. F. Chilcote, Mrs. Clara Kelly, Porter Briggs, Harvey Seibert, J. H Walls, Rollin Rogers, Frank Wible, Orbisonia; M. A. Felmlee, Shade Gap.

DUBLIN—Blair Appleby, W. F. Stitt, Allie Harper, Clinton Felmlee, Grace Harper, W. A. Crouse, Shade Gap; Mary Myers, W. H. Ferguson, Burnt Cabins, Fulton county; N. W. Mentzer, Mentzer.

DUDLEY—Ambrose Stevens.

FRANKLIN—Carrie Miller, Laura Mothersbaugh, Graysville; Clara White, Julia Dugan, Franklinville; Lillian Tussey, Bessie Miller, Jennie Moore, Porter Cox, Spruce Creek.

HENDERSON—M. A. Parson, Annie Huston, Mary McKibbin, Huntingdon; Harry Beers, Union Church; Mary Hall, Gorsuch; Stella Wilson, Mill Creek.

HOPEWELL—Amanda Brumbaugh, J. S. Wallace. Entriken; Nettie Booth, Saxton; Lulu Crum, James Creek; Jennie Griffith, Broad Top City.

HUNTINGDON—Supt. L. S. Shimmell. High School: Ezra Lehman, Jas. G. Zerby, Alice G. Myers. Drawing, Eliza Rust.

2nd Ward—J. B. Boring, Alice L. Sommers, Mrs. Mary Clouser, Gertrude Letterman, Rebecca Isenberg, Mrs. Mary King, Nettie Madden, Flora J. Dopp, Margaret McNamara, Florence Walters, Elizabeth Heffner, Minnie Hertzler.

4th Ward—Wm. M. Benson, principal. Bruce Steel, Annie Campbell, Gertrude Kauffman, Ettie Pheasant, Maggie Yocum, Minnie Hawbaker, Effie Bookwalter.

JACKSON—W. C. Wilson, J. H. Tate, J. M. Ash, F. H. Lee, Leah Biglow, Ruth Crownover, Nannie Magill, Maggie Barr, McAlevy's Fort; E. F. Tussey, J. M. Davis, Calvin Davis, A. S. Oburn, Ennisville.

JUNIATA—Annie Greene, Luenda Wright, Huntingdon; Laura Crownover, M. E. McCoy.

LINCOLN—G. W. Shontz, Elmer Brumbaugh, W. H. Shultz, W. S. Keith, Entriken; B. G. Fouse, James Creek.

LOGAN—H. M. Trude, D. L. Dickson, Margaret B. Nipell, Fannie Fetterhoof, Minnie Young, Harry Jamison, Petersburg; Howard Laird, Alexandria; Minnie Taylor, Huntingdon.

MAPLETON—J. G. Dell, E. Guy Rex, Fannie Isenberg.

MARKLESBURG—F. S. Fouse, Pearl Brumbaugh.

MILLER—Sallie Levingston, Cornpropst's Mills; Frank Miller, Howard Crownover, Saulsburg; John Jackson, Ennisville.

MORRIS—E.E. Enyeart, Spruce Creek; John A. Thompson, M. C. Brode, Mary E. Perlett Water Street.

MT. UNION—G. C. Hain, C. W. Hiney, Jean McDonald, Lulu Withers.

ONEIDA—George Kyper, Huntingdon; W. E. Peightal, Donation; Thomas Miller, Union Church.

ORBISONIA—J. H. Kratz, A. S. Madden, D. W. Irvin, Mary C. Chilcote, Ella Lockard.

PENN—Ella Shipton, L. E. Boyer, Elmer D. Grove, Aitch; Emma Hood, W. H. Forshey, A. D. Miller, Graftou; H. I. Speck, Huntingdon; Ada Heath, James Creek; P. V. King, McConnellstown.

PORTER—S. B. Taylor, C. A. Huyett, Huntingdon; W. W. Black, Anthony Park, W. A. Parsons, Alexandria.

Rockhill—A. P. Silverthorn, Rosetta Cook, Bertha Madden, Mrs. Roberta McClain.

Saltillo—Jno. M. Drake, Lida E. Wilson.

Shade Gap—E. E. Kell.

Shirley—Emma Smith, C. B. Roberts, Anna Kidd, Ida Copenhaver, M. G. Miller, Mamie Harper, Mt. Union; Geo. Cisney, J. A. Woods, Aughwick Mills; M. J. Krugh, Valley Point; Gertie Myers, Nora Gifford, Otelia; Ada Gifford, W. H. McGowan, Drucy Lauver, Shirleysburg.

Shirleysburg—George Boggs, Nannie Gifford.

Smithfield—Herman Heffner, Lida Moore.

Springfield—John C. Cromwell, Daniel Stains, William Cromwell, Maddensville; J. K. Leader, B. B. Gutshall, Meadow Gap; Grant Lane, Selea.

Three Springs—E. J. Madden.

Tell—Tirzah Yohn, Blair's Mills; C. H. Kling, Augustine Crouse, Nossville; Orley Ramsey, McNeal; James Fleming, Minnie Jones, Shade Valley; Charles Hartman, Nossville; Sue Andrews, Shade Gap.

Todd—H. S. Anderson, Three Springs; A. S. Greene, W. T. Cramer, G. H. Hall, A. V. Heeter, Trough Creek; Millie M. Crum, Salter; J. R. Griffith, Broad Top City; M. J. Elias, Coles; Kate C. McNeal, Three Springs.

Union—Mary E. Smith, S. L. Glasgow, Calvin; Allie Greenland, Coltax; A. G. Thompson, Mapleton Depot; Miles Chilcoat, Page Milton Wright, Cassville; Minerva Stitt, Mill Creek.

Walker—L. M. Orlady, Maggie Stouffer, Elsie Peightal, Howard Strong, McConnellstown; Amanda Watson, Huntingdon.

Warriorsmark—S. J. Dale, Miriam Brown, Wilbur Mattern, Emma Weston, John Beck, S. B. Conrad, Warriorsmark; J. D. Henderson, J. J. Asper, Birmingham; Ollie Wolf, Tyrone; Maggie Davis, Franklinville.

West—W. L. Quinn, J. B. Nolder, Anna E Foster, Cottage; Samuel Gregory, H. S. Miller, E. S. Myton, Neff's Mills.

Programme for Teachers' Institut

The thirty-seventh annual session Teachers' Institute will be held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 14–18, 1892.

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. A. E. Winship, Boston, Mass.

Dr. G. M. Philips, Principal of State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Geo. W. Hull, State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

Supt. C. J. Swift, Elk County, Pa.

Mrs. H. E. Monroe, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSIC.

The music will be in charge of Supt. C. J. Smith. Miss Gertrude Wakefield will add to each entertainment by her fine vocal solos. Bring your "Songs and Glees."

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Papers—Ezra Lehman and W. M. Benson.

TUESDAY.

1. Information Talks—J. K. Leader, J. G. Dell, George Boggs and J. O. Smith.

2. Neglected Branches—H. M. Trude, M. J. Elias, Anna Kidd and S. J. Dale.

WEDNESDAY.

1. What Should We Teach—J. H. Kratz, J. F. Evans, L. R. Smith and A. A. Stevens.

2. Value of the County Institute—Jno. A. Thompson, D. L. Dickson, J. H. Walters and Jno. M. Drake.

THURSDAY.

1. Current History—C. W. Hiney, W. H. Shultz, A. D. Miller and D. H. Fisher.

2. Habits of the Teacher—C. A. Huyett, E. G. Rex, Annie Terner and D. F. Tussey.

FRIDAY.

Resolved, That in the selection of teachers for the Grammar and High school grades, males should have the preference—Affirmative: G. C. Hain, H. M. Hosterman. Negative: Gertrude Kauffman, Gertrude Letterman.

TO DIRECTORS:

We shall be glad to have the Directors with us at every session, but especially urge their presence on Tuesday. Directors will receive free tickets to the evening lectures by calling on the Superintendent.

LECTURES.

Monday Evening—Dr. George Edward Reed—"Qualities That Win."

Tuesday Evening—Rev. Joseph Cook—"Leaders and Mis-Leaders."

Wednesday Evening—Dr. George Thomas Dowling—"The Good Old Times."

Thursday Evening—Dr. A. A. Wildis—"Sunshine."

You are cordially invited to attend.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Sale Register.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1892. A. W. Swope executor of the will of the late Rebecca Hughes, will offer at public sale a lot of ground of said deceased on the premises on Callowhill street, in the borough of Mapleton, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings. Also, 25 feet, fronting on Callowhill street, of above lot, next to Geo. McNerlin's property, and extending back, will be offered separately. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, November 12th, J. E. McIntyre will sell at his residence in Mapleton, new range, chairs, wash stands, bedsteads, bedding, washing machines, sewing machines, sausage cutters, new family Bible, and other books. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY, November 19th, Isaac Dell, administrator of Christiana Dell, will sell at the residence of the late deceased in Cass township, 2 fresh cows, 2 hogs, 2 shotes, cart, wheelbarrow, saws, kettles, stoves, cupboard, tables, chairs, beds and bedding, fruit, potatoes, hay, corn, oats, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

ardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

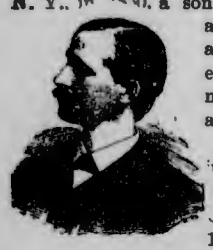
Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

DAVID C. COOK.

The Pioneer Publisher of Sunday-School Literature.

David C. Cook, of Chicago, whose name has become a household word through his Sunday-school publications, is but 42 years old. He was born in East Worcester, N. Y., in 1850, a son of Rev. E. S. Cook, a Methodist minister, and from a child an earnest and devoted member of the church and Sunday-school.



DAVID C. COOK.

He began teaching in Ward's Rolling Mills Sunday-school, in Chicago, at the age of 17, helping also in one and sometimes two mission schools of the West Side, meeting at different hours, until the great fire of 1871 changed his plans, and marked the beginning of his work on the North Side. Seeing the distress and pressing need for help, he left his home and rented rooms in one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the burnt district, where, with three other young men whom he persuaded to join him, he gave himself to relief and mission work. Here on North avenue, in a German theatre and beer hall, was started his "Everybody's Mission," afterward removed to a building of its own near by. This mission, with attendance of 350 to 450, he started, built up and sustained without aid from any church or society for five years, until others were able to occupy the field. He also organized and superintended on the North Side, North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union schools, and, in Elgin, the Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises elsewhere.

His first publications were prepared only for his own schools, then, to divide the cost of type-setting, he asked orders from others. No one could be more surprised than he at the demand thus created. Afterwards his schools afforded a place for first testing new helps and new ideas. It is to this love for the work, and close application to it, that schools are indebted for what he has done for the cause of Sunday-school literature.

How Experts Look at Gems.

Diamond experts have a curious way of looking at gems. H. N. Collier, who went to Brazil and mined diamonds there in the early days of the diamond excitement, picks up a stone, focuses his eyes on it and if there are any flaws or specks he generally sees them. His description of the mad hunt for diamonds in Brazil when the fields were first discovered would make interesting reading. The careful way diamond diggers and workers are watched and the excitement produced when a big "find" is made have a dramatic interest to those who have once felt the fever of the diamond searcher.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In the Seventeenth Century German swords were most highly esteemed.

Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A Williams, of the Sillsbee Street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health is improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits." A. A. WILLIAMS.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

N Y N U—45

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE'S physician forbids his attending evening receptions.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the famous French story writer, is out of the lunacy hospital.

TENNYSON is believed to have made more money by his poetry than any other poet.

GOVERNOR TOOLE, of Montana, is the only one of the forty-four who has no staff.

AN American author in Paris named Harris has received the Legion of Honor ribbon.

QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, is said to be disturbed because of the mutiny among the Windsor troops.

GENERAL RICHTER, confidential secretary and adviser of the Russian Emperor, is a German by birth and a very devout Lutheran.

THERE are three Governors—the Chief Magistrates of Kentucky, Maryland and Rhode Island — who bear the name of Brown.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has presented to the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, his entire collection of law books. The whole gift is valued at $25,000.

TENNYSON destroyed a mass of his letters and manuscripts a few years ago in a fit of alarm caused by his reading Froude's "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle."

THE birthdays of the King and Queen of Portugal fall on the same date, September 28th, a coincidence that does not attach to any other of the European sovereigns.

E. R. GUNBY, of Tampa, Fla., is Collector of Customs at that place, thirty-two years old, boyish looking, and is said to be the youngest Collector in the country.

PARSON KNEIPP, of Germany, the basis of whose medical system is water and going barefooted, has been called upon for advice and treatment by the Empress of Austria.

EX-GOVERNOR MERRIWEATHER, of Kentucky, who was Henry Clay's successor in the United States Senate, celebrated his ninety-third birthday at Louisville the other day.

GOUNOD, the composer, is an eccentric individual and will only work at his own time and to order. It is said that he has twelve unfinished operas lying in his manuscript drawer.

THE late Mrs. Harrison's portrait, to be painted by an artist not yet selected, has been provided for by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, and will be sent to adorn the gallery in the White House.

FREDERICK SION, the sailor who planted the first French flag upon the soil of Algeria, on the 14th of June, 1830, has just died at the age of eighty-five years. He was decorated for that and other achievements some years ago.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TEXTILES are first in Prussian industries.

MINERS at Carmaux, France, have resumed work.

THE strike of the printers in Pittsburg has lasted over one year.

THE pay of an ordinary British constable is from $7.50 to $9 a week.

THE Bakers' Unions of the States of New York and Pennsylvania are forming State organizations.

A CO-OPERATIVE shoe factory is about to be established by the Knights of Labor in Rochester, N. Y.

WAGES for miners have been raised two per cent. by the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, in Pottsville, Penn.

OVER seven thousand applications were recently received in Paris, France, for fifty-five vacant positions.

UNION bricklayers who were employed to build an addition to the Butler University at Indianapolis, Ind., refused to work on an old foundation built by non-union men. The trustees allowed them to tear down the old wall, and then the work went on.

THE Order of Train Dispatchers was permanently organized at Memphis, Tenn., with 152 charter members. The constitution and by-laws embrace the protective features which caused so much discussion at the convention in New Orleans last June.

THE following are a few examples of the rate of pay of women in London: Making paper bags, eight cents per 1000; possible earnings $1.25 to $2.25 per week. Buttonholes, six cents per dozen; possible earnings, $2 per week. Shirts, four cents; each worker finding her own cotton can get six done between 6 a. m. and 11 p. m.

AFTER several years of struggle, cotton spinning of Chinese cotton by Chinese hands is established in Shanghai. Five hundred and fifty looms and 21,000 spindles turn out weekly 130,000 yards, thirty-six inches wide, of a superior quality of imitation American drill sheeting. Half the looms are of English make and half of American.

KONSBERG, in Norway, seems to be a little paradise for workmen. Of the 400 miners employed there every one has a house of his own, and men having worked for ten years have a right to a pension of ten per cent. of their wages, which increases every year two per cent. After thirty years the pension would amount to $8.25 per month, or sufficient for a man to live upon. Idleness from lack of work or through strikes is unknown in Konsberg.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

An Increase in the Public Debt for October.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department shows a slight increase in the debt during the last month—amounting to $689,087. There was a decrease of $884,517 in the surplus during the month, an increase of $850 in the interest-bearing debt and a decrease of $196,280 in the non-interest-bearing debt.

The surplus or net cash balance in the Treasury, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback reserve fund, aggregates $131,011,401, against $131,895,918 a month ago.

The National debt, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to $835,311,383, of which $585,032,020 is interest-bearing debt, made up of $559,667,520 four per cent. and $25,364,500 two per cent. bonds. The Treasury holds $23,181,990 in gold certificates, with $120,255,349 in circulation; $2,297,772 of silver certificates, with $324,552,532 in circulation, and $2,043,810 of silver Treasury notes with $114,567,423 of them in circulation.

Government receipts last month aggregated in round numbers thirty-two and three-quarters millions, against twenty-eight and a half millions in October, 1891.

THE waters of Puget Sound seem to be literally alive with salmon. The Myers canneries for the past eight or ten days have received from 8000 to 12,000 daily. Lately they exceeded the last amount, and were compelled to notify the fishermen to cease hostilities for a time until more cans and help could be secured.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE world has 4500 paper mills.

CHICAGO handles 1300 trains daily.

DAHOMEY has fallen to the French.

FROST in Brazil has sent coffee up.

CHICAGO is to have a Chinese theatre.

RAINS have caused floods in England.

DEER are plentiful in the Adirodacks.

ITALY is suffering from a lack of small coin.

CHOLERA is making appalling ravages in China.

THERE are 300 Indian voters in the new State of Washington.

APACHE Indians in New Mexico and Arizona are on the warpath.

THE Swiss Republic has been duped by a bogus Minister from Salvador.

THE Bolivian Congress has passed a law fixing the Presidential term at four years.

THE railroads of the country were never so overrun with business as the are to-day.

DYSENTERY is raging fatally in some districts in China, with 3044 deaths in 15,000 cases.

THE Ohio River at Pittsburg, Penn., is lower than for years, and traffic has been suspended.

DEER are so plentiful in Michigan that boys have to be hired to stone them out of the turnip fields.

ABOUT 800,000 cases of unusually fine sweet corn and 100,000 cases of succotash is the pack reported for Maine.

THE girl baby born in the Esquimaux village at the World's Fair, Chicago, has been named Columbia Susan.

MANY counties in Oklahoma are so poor that they have been unable to comply with the Territorial Australian ballot law.

THE Missouri Pacific Road has given $10,000 to the families of those killed in the fight with the Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kan.

THE heaviest loss among swine, according to the Department of Agricultural reports, is sustained in the South. Georgia leads, with a loss of almost ten per cent., while Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are not far behind.

A GENERAL rain throughout the Northwest has given the railroad managers encouragement in their efforts to raise the grain blockade. They say the rains will make the roads bad and stop farmers from hauling in grain.

THE original Columbus letter, recently purchased in Europe for the Lenox Library, reached the Custom House, New York City. It was put under safe lock, for the precious document has an invoice value of $7500. There is no duty upon it.

A MANITOBA Indian made a death-bed confession that he and a compauion, while accompanying a Sir John Franklin Arctic relief expedition, discovered one of Franklin's ships, but were afraid to report it, fearing delay at a time when provisions were short.

PROFESSOR FANCIULLI, of New York, has been appointed leader of the band of the United States Marine Corps at Washington, to succeed John Philip Sousa. The new bandmaster is an Italian, having been born in Tuscany and educated in the Conservatory of Music of Florence.

THE heaviest armor plate ever made is now in course of preparation at the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works. The ingot weighs eighty-four tons, and when completed will be seventeen inches thick. This armor will defend the side of the battleship Indiana, now building at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia.

A PIMAS Indian was about to shoot his squaw near Tempe, Arizona, when the latter's brother suggested that the irate brother had better shoot him, which suggestion was promptly adopted, and the big brother dropped dead. Four Pimas, deputized as constables, subsequently pursued the murderer, and as he failed to heed their warnings to stop he met with a similar fate at their hands.

ROBBED A BANK.

Ten Thousand Dollars Taken From the Cashier at Point of Winchesters.

Three masked men rode up to the bank in Spearsville, Kan., the other afternoon. Two of them dismounted and went inside the bank, where, at the point of Winchesters, they compelled the cashier to hand over $10,000. They then made their escape, galloping out of the town at a furious gait. A posse started in pursuit.

As the robbers ran out of the bank and jumped into their saddles a party of hunters came along, and learning of the bold robbery, opened fire on them. About fifteen shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt on either side.

The robbers rode south, but were soon overtaken by a mounted possee. Another running battle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged, but the robbers managed te escape.

INDIANS SELF-IMMOLATED.

Seven Red Men Hold an Orgie and Burn to Death.

Wild Goose Bill, who has just arrived in Spoakane Falls, Washington, from Okanogon County, brings news of the burning of seven Indians near Alma. They had come across from the Reservation and got drunk, and the United States Marshal drove them back. They went to an abandoned cabin and held an orgie until two o'clock in the morning.

About that hour settlers observed a bright light, and investigation showed that the cabin had caught fire and that the Indians, who were in a drunken stupor, were all burned to death, only their charred bodies remaining.

WILL MARCH BAREFOOTED.

Unemployed Workmen of London Will Make Three Demonstrations

The unemployed Hebrew workingmen of London have decided that they will march barefooted through the streets of London on three different days.

Agents of the Social Democratic Federation are organizing the idle workingmen. These agents approve of marching through the streets.

Another section of the unemployed, however, refuse to take part in any further processions. They have taken advantage of the offer of the East End Assembly Room, where they will register their names as wanting work.

THE daughter of Patrick Shea, of Troy, N. Y., has been obliged to quit working because her eyes have failed her. Her mother lost her sight six years ago, soon afterward her elder sister became blind, and last June her brother's eyes refused to see.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 13.

Lesson Text: "The First Christian Missionaries," Acts xiii., 1-13—Golden Text: Acts viii., 5—Commentary.

1. "Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers." Barnabas and Saul having continued a whole year at Antioch teaching much people, were afterward sent to Jerusalem with the offering for the needy brethren of Judea (chapter xi., 26-30). In due time they returned, having fulfilled their mission, and brought with John Mark, son of Mary, Barnabas's sister, at whose house the prayer meeting had been held on behalf of Peter (chapter xii., 12, 25; Col. iv., 10).

2. "As they ministered to the Lord and fasted the Holy Ghost said, Separate me. Barnabas and Saul, for the work where unto I have called them." To stand before God and serve Him and minister unto Him. (II Chron. xxix., 11) should be the attitude and daily life of every Christian, the most ordinary work of the daily routine being done to His glory (I Cor. x., 31). Fasted implies at least more thought given to the welfare of the soul than to that of the body. Barnabas and Saul had been diligently serving the Lord and living this consecrated life, but the Holy Spirit has a special work for them to which He now calls them (Eph. ii., 10).

3. "And when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them they sent them away." The indulgence of the body in eating and drinking is not consistent with a holy life. That which is sufficient for health God will bless, but the health of the soul, communion with God, delighting in the will of God and ready to do it, desire above all things to be filled with His Spirit for His service—this will bring power from on high and make us channels whereby God may reveal Himself to men.

4. "So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Selencia, and from thence they sailed to Cyprus." They are right in going forth on this tour, for they are sent by the Spirit of God, and He cannot do wrong, but how they knew that they were to go to Selencia, the seaport of Antioch, and thence to Cyprus, is not clear to us. To begin at home, or with those dearest to us, seems to be a Scriptural principle (Luke viii., 39; xxiv., 47).

5. "And when they were at Salamis they preached the word of God in the synagogue of the Jews, and they had also John to be their minister." Salamis was the eastern or nearest part of Cyprus to Selencia, while Paphos of the next verse was at the extreme west of the island. "To the Jew first" was the regular custom of the apostles wherever they went (Rom. i., 16; Acts iii., 26; xiii., 46). The preaching was never a sermon or essay to show their own skill, but always an exposition of the Word of God.

6. "And when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus." We do not read of any success, any results of their preaching at Salamis, but we know they must have given faithful testimony, and as a brother in the ministry once said to me, "Faithfulness is success." If we are faithful God will see to the results. Consider Luke xii., 42; xix., 17; Rev ii., 10. We do not read of any followers of Jesus on the whole island, but we do find a false prophet.

7. "Which was with the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the word of God." The false prophet had made friends in high places, and satan was no doubt well pleased with his servant's success. There have been many false prophets who have had much success, and there will be many more.

8. "But Elymas, the sorcerer, withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith." There is direct opposition and antagonism between Christ and antichrist, the true and the false, and when preachers of truth find no one resisting them it is clear that the devil does not care a fig for their preaching and fears no harm to his kingdom from their milk and water, namby pamby, goody goody kind of talk. If the preaching is God's own truth the devil will hate it and soon show it.

9. "Then Saul (who is also called Paul), filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him." This is the first time that Saul is called Paul, and it is interesting to notice that the deputy's name is Paulus. Here is a face to face encounter between a servant of Christ and a servant of satan in the presence of the deputy, reminding us of the magicians who withstood Moses and Aaron, and taking us back even to the time of Cain and Abel.

10. "And said, O full of all subtility and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" So Peter was enabled by the Spirit to read the hearts of Ananias and Sapphira (chapter v., 3, 9). Thus plainly Jesus spoke to the self righteous Jews, telling them that they were of their father, the devil (John viii., 44). How much religiousness there is to-day which is only a perversion of the truth of God, and therefore of the devil, God only knows, but it will all be overthrown in due time under the name of Babylon (Rev. xviii., 21-24). Contrast the true and the false in Jer. xxiii., 28, 36.

11. "And now behold the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand." The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him, but His power and His wrath is against all them that forsake Him. With His right hand He dashes in pieces the enemy (Ezra viii., 22; Ex. xv., 6). The hand of God by His servant when laid upon Saul gave him sight and filled him with the Spirit (Acts ix., 17, 18), but now the same hand of God gives blindness and trouble. Everything depends upon our relation to God; obedience brings blessing, and disobedience brings cursing.

12. "Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord." The sorcerer had probably surprised him by some wonderful things, but he had never seen anything like this. If we would commend Christ to others it must be by such manifestation of His power in us as will make it clear that He is greater than Satan, that His joys are greater than those the world can give and that a life with Him is truly excellent.

13. "Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos they came to Perga, in Pamphylia, and John, departing from them, returned to Jerusalem." This return home of John was afterward the cause of the separation of Paul and Barnabas, but at a later period we find Mark very dear and faithful to Paul.—Lesson Helper.

THE man who fails to vote is truly a man without a country, and a man whose services to his country are in inverse proportion to his country's services to him.

Streaks of Luck.

One O'Reilly, a trader, in casually stopping at the house of Boer, near Pucil, Griqualand West, saw some children playing with a number of exceedingly pretty pebbles, and on asking his Dutch host whether he could take one, he was promptly told that he could do so, as "the children had plenty more of them." O'Reilly took the stone to Grahamstown and sold it for $3000. It was resold for $25,000.

A Dutchman named DeBeer had built himself the usual wattle and daub house on his farm, but it had been erected for quite a long period before some inquiring prospectors found that the rough cast used for the walls actually contained diamonds. The farm speedily changed hands for $10,000. It now, with its neighboring mines, produces over $15,000,000 of diamonds annually, the total wealth of this discovery being $250,000,000

At Wesselton, Boer riding out at sun-down to bring in his horses from the veidt, where they had been running all day, saw a small animal called a "meercat" (it somewhat resembles a weasel and burrows in colonies like rabbits) industriously scraping some earth from his hole. Some peculiarity of the ground so thrown up led the Dutchman to fill his handkerchief with it, and after he had stabled his horses, by the dismal light of a small lamp he examined the nature of the earth. To his astonishment and delight he found a three-quarter carat diamond in the sands. Further search at the meercat's hole revealed other diamonds, and six months ago no less than $2,550,000 was refused for the farm. Since the accidental discovery over 200,000 carats of fine white diamonds have been extracted from the mine.—London Tid-Bits.

The Color of Indians.

The color of the Indian race varies much individually, as does that of our own Caucassian race, and it also varies much with the different tribes It is safe to describe them in general terms as brown. Some tribes are of a decidedly light shade of brown, while others are so dark—the California coast tribes, for instance—as to almost suggest the negro. Numerous individuals have been noticed by travelers in some Indian tribes, as the Mandau, Zuni and others, who are so light that the idea of their descent from European peoples gained currency. It was chiefly this fact that lent weight to the theory propounded less than 100 years ago that colonies of Welch had been planted in the wilds of America. As we know now, however, these light colored Indians are simply of a natural light brown, or are albinos. Of the latter class perhaps those at Zuni are the best known.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

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A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

MANGLED AND BURNED.

A Frightful Railway Accident in Yorkshire, England.

Half a Score of Passengers Perish and Thirty Injured.

An appalling railway accident occurred early a few mornings ago near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, England. The number of killed on the day after the accident was placed at from nine to thirteen. About eleven persons were injured.

The express train which leaves Edinburgh every evening for London was running at full speed as it approached Thirsk, when ahead of it appeared a heavily laden goods train. The engineer of the express train reversed the engine and put on the brakes, but the momentum of the heavy express was too great, and it dashed into the goods train, making a terrible wreck.

To add to the horror the carriages caught fire and were destroyed. A large number of persons from nearby places were soon at the scene and did everything possible to extricate the dead and injured.

Those who managed to extricate themselves uninjured hastened to assist others who were yet alive and caught in the wreck. It was difficult work, owing to the way in which the carriages were crushed together, and the trouble in opening compartment doors that were fastened after the usual British fashion.

Men and women could be heard shrieking for assistance. One man who was slowly burning to death, and who could not get out, begged the rescuers to kill him.

Besides thirty were injured, twelve of them seriously

The fireman of the train was killed, but the engineer, who jumped at the instant of the collision, escaped with a broken leg.

The Marquis of Tweeddale and the Marquis of Huntly, the latter a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, were on board the train.

The Marquis of Tweeddale escaped uninjured, and in spite of his age did active service in assisting to rescue others. The Marquis of Huntly was bruised and had a thumb broken, but suffered no other injury. Captain Duncan McLeod of the 42d Highlanders, is among the killed.

Trains were sent to the scene to clear the wreck and carry away the wounded and dead.

It has been ascertained that the signal man at the siding was asleep at the time, which may account for the accident. The Rev. John Forsythe, Chaplain of the Caledonian Asylum, was badly injured in the wreck.

The Pullman carriage was thrown off the rails and shattered, but the occupants escaped death. The fourteen ordinary carriages were thrown backward in one confused heap.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Harrison Enumerates Some of the Country's Blessings.

The following proclamation has just been issued from the White House, at Washington:

The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call, but only the appointment of a day when it may have a common expression. He has stayed the pestilence at our door; He has given us more love for the free civil institutions, in the creation of which His directing providence was so conspicuous; he has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distress in other lands; He has blessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs to our country; He has given us great increase in material wealth and a wide diffusion of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as we have been wont, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of this month of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for His mercies and of supplication for His continued care and grace.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

By the President,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

MISSENT MAIL.

Decrease in Number of Letters Received at the Dead Letter Office.

The report of the Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office has been made public. It shows that the annual increase of mail matter at this office has been arrested, the figures showing an actual decrease of 48,480 pieces, or nearly one per cent. less than the number received during the fiscal year of 1891, notwithstanding the fact that the postal business of the country has increased nearly eight per cent. the past year, while the mistakes of the public may be attested by the increase of over seventeen per cent. in unaddressed letters alone. The receipts at the Dead Letter Office for the past six years show respectively an increase of five per cent., eleven per cent., sixteen per cent., five per cent., 4¾ per cent., and a decrease of nearly one per cent. The work has been done this year without any extra hours of labor and an increase of 231,000 letters was returned to writers in excess of last year's record.

MURDERED ALL.

An Irish Constable Kills a Whole Family and Then Commits Suicide.

A horrible crime was committed in the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks at Balinadrina, County Kildare. Constable Pilkington, seized, it is supposed, with a sudden fit of insanity, entered the bedroom where Sergeant Logan and his wife were sleeping and shot them with a revolver, killing them instantly. The madman then turned to the sleeping rooms of Logan's children, and attacking them left them all for dead. Two were found to be dead with their heads crushed in, three fatally injured and the remaining two seriously injured.

Pilkington then tried to burn the barracks, but the alarm spread, and finding himself discovered he committed suicide.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THREE men, the cook of the tug Colonel E. D. Grubb, lying in the Erie basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two guests who were passing the night on board, were parboiled by an explosion of the tug's boiler and they died soon afterward.

PENNSYLVANIA farmers are said to have paid as high as $1 a barrel for water within the last few days only twenty miles from Wilkesbarre.

OVER thirty thousand acres of valuable timber have been destroyed by forest fires around Greensburg, Penn.

JOHN CAREY, a New York detective, was shot down and killed by James De Blanchet, alias David Wheeler, a young Chicago burglar and ex-convict, who is in custody.

South and West.

THE southbound express train was held up just south of Piedmont, Ala., by two masked men. They made the messenger deliver $705. They then went into the mail car and got a lot of valuable packages. The whole thing was done in three minutes.

FOREST fires in Maryland, north of Seven River, have consumed about 1000 acres of timber land.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE and Barney Whalen, soldiers in Fort Brown, Texas, quarreled over a woman, and Whipple shot Whalen dead. Whipple then killed himself.

A CROWD of striking miners burned the house of Mrs. Lewis at Olive Springs, Tenn., because she had been friendly to the soldiers.

Washington.

THE Hon. John D. Washburn Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, has sent in his resignation to the President. The cause is business engagements.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER called at the Department of State and tendered to Secretary Foster his resignation of the office of United States Minister to Portugal, which was accepted.

THE President gave out to the press a card of thanks, in acknowledgment of the many expressions of sympathy he has received.

MR. E. O. LERCH, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was $66,476,975 of which $61,121,460 were original deposits, and $5,345,516 were redeposits.

THE Government has purchased 180,000 acres on the Siletz reservation in Arizona for $142,600.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD ordered that the rain making experiments at Fort Myer, opposite Washington, be stopped.

Foreign.

IN the Island of Sardinia, floods destroyed 248 houses at Sans Perate, and 100 persons were supposed to have been drowned.

THE British Central Chamber of Agriculture has decided to hold a National conference on the depression in the agricultural industry. The conference will take place on December 7.

IT was officially declared that Hamburg, Germany, was free from cholera; in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, there were twenty-one new cases and nine deaths.

THE British Government decided to ignore the request of the United States Government for the release of Dr. Gallagher, the dynamiter.

THE miners of Carmaux, France, have returned to work and the released rioters were given an ovation.

OSMAN DIGNA has reappeared with a considerable force, and has occupied Shingat. He is making raids in the direction of Suakim, Egypt.

THE populace of Granada, Spain, angered at the refusal of the Queen Regent to visit the city with the little King, attacked the houses of Conservative leaders and destroyed objects connected with the Columbian celebration.

ANOTHER revolution has broken out in Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Government troops charged on the revolutionists and killed a number of them.

LATER NEWS.

THE examination of candidates for commissions in the medical department of the United States Army, held a few days since in New York, was not very prolific in results. Of the twenty-two young doctors who appeared four succeeded in passing.

FIVE Indian boys, each between fifteen and sixteen years old, escaped from the Roman Catholic school at Peoria, Ill., and walked 600 miles to their home.

JOE MURPHY fatally shot Lawrence Early, Richard Thomas and C. B. Johnson at Birmingham, Ala. They had a row over a game of cards.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER received a cable message from the United States Minister to Denmark saying that the Danish Government has pardoned D. Ryder, late United States Consul at Copenhagen, who was recently tried and convicted on a charge of embezzlement and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

THE winter crop in most Russian provinces presents a bad appearance. The poor peasants, anticipating serious consequences, have held riotous demonstrative meetings, though the police have prohibited such.

THE trial of Mr. Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, Canada, charged with stealing $60,000, ended in his acquittal. The vindicated statesman was carried on the shoulders of adherents, followed by cheering thousands, from the court to the house of a friend, where he made a speech.

SHERIFF KILLS MARSHAL.

Old Friends Made Enemies by Political Differences.

Town Marshal Eugene Heath, of Corydon, Ind., was shot and killed by Clabe Shuck, Sheriff of the county.

The two had long been friends. A dispute arose over an election quarrel, resulting in the shooting.

Heath was a Republican and Shuck a Democrat. Heath followed Shuck home and struck him with a club, and the latter shot him.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

The Famous Explorer Dies From an Overdose of Laudanum.

Lieutenant Frederick G. Schwatka, who made his name famous the world over by commanding the expedition to the Arctic regions in search of the records of the lost Sir John Franklin party is dead. The Lieutenant was found in Portland, Oregon, at 3 o'clock in the morning lying on First street by an officer. By his side was a half empty bottle of laudanum. He was in a comatose condition and was immediately removed to St. Charles Hotel, where he died.

Frederick Schwatka was born at Galena, Ill., September 29, 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry and served on garrison and frontier duty until 1877. He also studied law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1875, and receiving a medical degree from Bellevue Medical College in this city in 1876.

On June 19, 1878, he sailed for King William's Land, returning on September 22, 1880. He discovered and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's party and removed much of the mystery of its fate. He commanded an Alaskan exploring party in 1884 and another in 1886.

In August, 1884, he resigned his commission of First Lieutenant of the Third Cavalry, to which he had been appointed in March, 1879. He was the author of a number of works relating to his explorations and discoveries, and had received many medals from scientific societies, of several of which he was an honorary member.

WOLVES have become so plentiful in Converse County, Wyoming, that the cattlemen have offered $8 apiece for scalps.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

45	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 30	@	$2 32½
Medium, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 70	@	—
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28½	@	29½
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	26
Western, firsts	26	@	28
Western, seconds	23	@	25
Western, thirds	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	25	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	24
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	21
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	22	@	24
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	18	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10½	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	9¾
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	25	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	23¾	@	24
Fresh, prime	23½	@	23¾
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Green sorts, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl.	—	@	—
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	15	@	22
Up river, Niagara, 5 lb.	11	@	20
Up river, Concord, 5 lb.	11	@	12
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	3 00	@	4 50
	HOPS.		
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	22
1891, prime	23	@	24
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	10	@	—
Western, per lb	9½	@	10
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10	@	10½
Southern per lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	87
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Young, per lb	12	@	15
Old mixed weights	12	@	14
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@	17
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	13
Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Spring, L. I., per lb	18	@	19
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	2 25
Light, per doz	3 00	@	3 25
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 37
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	1 25	@	1 50
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	1 00	@	1 25
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	3 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
South Jersey, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 25
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	75	@	1 25
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	74½	@	76¼
Rye—State	56	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	60	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	49½	@	50½
Oats—No. 2 White	39	@	39½
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	50	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8.25c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 25
Lambs, per lb	5	@	6
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 60	@	6 10
Dressed	6¾	@	8½

The number of miles of fencing in New South Wales is 1,690,000, at an average cost of $209 per mile. There are 32,000 dams used for stock purposes, at an average cost of $415; 33,000 water tanks, each costing $965; and 3744 wells, averaging $1145. This total expenditure exceeds $400,000,000 for improvements in stock raising

Eight million eight hundred and three thousand bales of cotton were used by the world last year.

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N Y N U—45

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It tells about nearly every subject under the sun; and, instead of long and diffuse chapters it gives what nearly every one wants to know, in a very few lines. In reading nearly any book or paper there are frequent references to a thousand and one matters which the general reader would like to understand a little more about, and which, unless he has a large library of costly books to refer to, he can learn nothing; but here, with this one volume he can turn at once to the INDEX and find the page, and the whole thing is clearly and concisely explained. A very important feature of the book is, that in addition to every subject being carefully indexed by itself, so that any one word can be referred to at once, the reader will find everything relating to one general subject is *collected together under one General Classification.* For example: Mythology is treated of in one place, and everything about it is under one chapter; while, in the *Complete Index* each individual character and reference is alphabetically found, thus enabling the study the whole of Mythology, or to refer, at a glance, to any one mythological character, and learn all about it in one short paragraph. The same in History, Philosophy, Geography, Art, Astronomy, etc. Merely to give an idea of the more important matters we enumerate the following: Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Chemistry, Mythology, Vegetable Creation, Animal Creation, Language, Medieval Learning, European Literature, English Literature, Fine Arts, Ancient History, Medieval History, British History, History of all Nations. No one need ever be ignorant of any subject with this work at hand. Every person should possess a copy. As a rule encyclopedias and works of real valuable information have been the books most sought after, but, heretofore, they have been in too many volumes and too costly for the general reader; but here a book is published in ONE VOLUME, at a low price, within the means of all. SEE how thoroughly General Knowledge is covered: There are 288 paragraphs in Astronomy and Geography, 208 on Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Heat and Light, Electricity, Magnetism, Matter and Motion; 165 on Vegetable and Animal Creation; 166 on Ethnology, Language, Literature, etc.; Chronology, Language, Human Philosophy, 57 on Fine and Arts, 119 on Literary, 96 on Greek and Roman Mythology, Spain, Italy; 384 paragraphs on Medieval Learning and the Fine Arts, 90 on British Constitution and Law, 131 on Miscellaneous Subjects and Historical Explanations, 135 on Ancient History, Hebrews, Babylonians, Assyrians, etc.; 98 on Mythology and Grecian History, 48 on Ancient Greece—Credible History; 286 on Ancient Roman and Medieval History; 851 on History of All Nations. Here are some abbreviated extracts: Light travels 192,000 miles in a second—See page 50. William Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets and dramatists was born 1561; died 1616—page 143. The famous Spanish Armada was destroyed in 1588—page 330. Printing invented 1457 by John Gutteuberg—page 395. The Pyramids are monumental tombs of the Pharaohs, and are from 3,000 to 4,000 years old—page 287. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet per second—page 49. Æsop, the famous writer of fables, was a Greek slave, who lived in the 6th century, B. C—page 103. Ambrosia, in Mythology, was the food of the Gods—page 248. The great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, in 1755, destroyed 50,000 inhabitants in eight minutes—page 426. Solomon's Temple was destroyed in the year 70—page 230. Eye of a butterfly contains 17,000 lenses, each lens possessing the power of an eye—page 77. Earth's surface is 200,000,000 square miles—page 28. The Golden Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, etc., were fanciful notions of the Greeks—page 242. Napoleon, born in Corsica, 1769; died 1821—411. Amazon River, South America; longest in the world; 4,000 miles; navigable 3,860—25. "Order of the Garter" was a knighthood, instituted 1344—122. Amazons were a nation of female warriors—248. Cressus, a king in Asia, renowned for his great wealth—248. Philosopher's stone originated in Egypt, and supposed to convert baser metals into gold—117. George Washington, first President of the U. S.; born in Virginia, 1732; died, 1799—428. Bastile was a prison in Paris; destroyed 1789—407. Mariner's compass is a magnetized needle, invented 1260, by Marco Polo, of Venice—381. The atmosphere reaches to the height of 45 miles—47. The "Gordian Knot" was a knot tied by King Gordius of Phyrgia in the harness of his oxen—225.

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NOT TO THE MAN OF DOLLARS.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds,
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in a form of fashion
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blazoned crest,
Not to the sordid worldling,
Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly blinded,
Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal minded,
Not to unholy fame,
Not in neglect of duty,
Not in the monarch's crown,
Not at the smile of beauty
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose store home
Yieldeth the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors
Fearless of foe or frown;
Unto the kindly hearted
Cometh a blessing down.

—Charles K. Shetterly in Yankee Blade.

COLONEL GIRARDEAU.

In Albitumen, N. M., there lived several years ago an old gentleman named Clay Benton Girardeau, who hailed from Missouri. As is well known, it was considered ungentlemanly in the early days in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to ask a man his real name. We accepted the names that were given.

Albitumen was a town before the railroad got there, before the United States acquired the territory. What I am about to relate happened in the new town, the one built around the railroad station.

I was on my way from San Francisco to Washington in the early eighties, and owing to a snow blockade in the mountains to the east of Albitumen I was detained in that town for several days. On the morning of my arrival I met a man whom I knew, and was introduced by him to nearly every human being in the place who was at all introducable. Among others I was introduced to Colonel Clay Benton Girardeau, a lawyer of the place. "Old Clay," he was called behind his back; "Kernel" or "Kernel Clay" or "Kernel Geradoo" to his face. He was both politician and lawyer, and got his living by either or both, but was more given to talking in barrooms than to talking for his clients in courts.

Unlike most men who went west in those days, Colonel Girardeau carried no pistol—said that he did not believe in carrying one, that he had too little money to fight a highwayman for, and as to fighting others, there was always the code duello for that.

If you have ever been to Albitumen you doubtless remember the Star of the West saloon, near the station, where one can get drink, food or a game at any hour of the day or night.

"Everything is open," said the colonel to us in describing the place; "everything is done in view of all, and no one thinks the less of a man for taking a cocktail before breakfast any more than he does for taking breakfast, nor does one lose caste by playing at faro or any game of chance. Money is earned to be spent in a jolly, generous fashion, and the way a gentleman wants to spend his money is the way a gentleman ought to spend it. I was born, gentlemen, in St. Louis fifty-eight years ago. It was a town then. Now it's like Philadelphia—unfit, gentlemen, for a man of spirit to live in.

"When St. Louis began to put on a silk hat on Sunday I left the place, the home of my birth, and went to Kansas. Then Kansas began to improve, as the preachers say, and I quit. I've been coming west since then, and now I've been in Albitumen two years, and it's what this saloon is, gentlemen. It's the Star of the West. You can drink and gamble every day in the month and no one says a word. Yes, gentlemen, this town is the healthiest, happiest town in the world. It has only one blot. They don't believe in the code duello. They believe in the shoot on sight principle. It's wrong, gentlemen—wrong. The duel permits of a gentleman making his will or declining an invitation to dinner or paying his bill."

After luncheon I met the colonel again. Somehow I spoke about the code duello.

"By the way," said the colonel, "I have an affair on hand tomorrow."

"What!" said I, greatly astonished.

"Yes," he answered. "Some fellows insulted me last night, and this morning I sent a challenge to all three and we fight tomorrow at daybreak. Dr. X. will be our surgeon. Won't you attend as a witness or as an assistant?"

"As an outsider," I replied, still greatly surprised, "but not as an assistant or as a witness. I am due in Washington on the 12th."

"The habit of this country," continued the colonel, "is the barbarous one of shooting on sight, or telling your adversary to go heel himself and then begin shooting when you see each other. I tell everybody that I believe in the code duello, and in that only for revenging wrongs and insults. I must now go to my office to arrange some papers. If I do not see you again before then, be at the railroad station, where your Pullman is, a little before daybreak, where my second and I will pick you up and take you to the ground. But wait; let us have another drink before we part."

* * * * * *

I must tell here what I did not know till subsequently. For some time the colonel had been a source of much laughter to the frequenters of the saloons on account of his innocent peculiarities, and especially on account of his strong aversion to shooting on sight and equally strong predilections in favor of dueling. Five of the railroad hands were in the Star of the West the night before I arrived, laughing about "Old Clay," when one proposed that they get up a duel with him. One could appear to take his side and could then act as his second; another could be a little apart and be a witness, and could be called upon as their second, and three could insult the colonel. If the colonel took the insult and did not funk, as they thought he would, then the seconds could fix up the pistols, extracting the bullets and replacing them with painted paper wads.

They were much surprised when the colonel not only took up the insults, but challenged all three to fight him simultaneously. The meeting was arranged for, and the seconds went away to prepare the cartridges, and, as we have seen, the colonel gave up the afternoon to arranging his papers and writing letters.

Dr. X., of the town, Girardeau and I were the only ones not in this miserable practical joke.

Next morning about daybreak they picked me up and took me to the ground, about a mile from the station. The seconds had brought the four pistols under their overcoats. It was quite chilly.

When we reached the place they put down the pistols and began measuring off the distance—thirty-five paces, I think, they made it; long ones too. While they were so occupied the colonel went up to where the pistols were and began examining them, not closely—he seemed more to be fondling them. What struck me as strange at the time was that his adversaries and the seconds watched him closely.

Suddenly the colonel stood up, and in a loud and stately voice said, looking toward his opponents:

"Gentlemen, it seems to me markedly unfair toward two of you that you stand fronting me in a row, as my second tells me has been arranged. Now, when I shoot, I of course must choose one of you, and as I may get killed on the first shot it is manifestly unfair that two of you should not have the chance of being killed by me. The one I shoot at will be killed certainly. I am an expert. Now, gentlemen, allow me to suggest to Mr. Gillan, who is both taller and broader than either Mr. O'Farrell or Mr. Schrader, that he stand in the rear; that Mr. O'Farrell, who is next in size, stand in front of Mr. Gillan, and that Mr. Schrader, who is diminutive, stand in front of both and all stand close up. In that way you can all shoot one over the other, and each one may thus have a chance of getting shot in case my cartridge is heavily loaded with powder."

They all acceded immediately.

There was a pause. The colonel was looking away, thinking. Of a sudden he turned around, and lifting his hat said, "With your permission, gentlemen;" then took up a pistol, cocked it and aiming quickly at an oyster can about fifty yards off fired. The can was not hit. I heard him mutter, "This is strange." He cocked the revolver again—again fired. "What, not even dust?" I heard him say.

Again he cocked the revolver, then aimed and fired. Nothing.

"Gentlemen," he said, turning around, "there is something wrong here, but fortunately I have some 44-caliber cartridges in my coat—enough to load all four guns," and he walked toward his overcoat.

The two seconds and the three principals looked at each other. When they saw the colonel pull out a box of cartridges they turned around simultaneously and ran—up the road, toward the bend, the curve in the track.

The colonel had his back toward the runners, and was so occupied throwing out the empty shells that he did not hear them going, the doctor and I alone remaining. Suddenly he yelled:

"Blank cartridges! Fraud, by ——!" and turning around he saw them disappearing. He grabbed a few cartridges out of the box and started after them loading as he ran. Then we saw him stop—aim—fire—then fire again. We saw his second give a lunge; then we heard his yell; then we saw him run faster than before. The colonel sent another shot after them, but they were too far. Then he returned to us.

We examined all the pistols. All were loaded with powder and paper wads.

Girardeau was white with anger.

"This insult I shall never forgive."

He grabbed his box of cartridges and started after them, loading his pistol as he went. We followed. When we reached the crest of the hill they saw us and started on again. When they saw us still coming they continued up the track on a run, one limping badly.

We saw them flag a freight train, and as it slowed up they swung on. We then returned to town.

I left next morning for Washington, having requested Dr. X. to write me the particulars of the outcome.

Here is the letter:

MY DEAR SIR—About three days after you left, overtures were made to Girardeau to allow the men to return. They thought that his anger by that time would have cooled. But it had not.

Mrs. Gillan finally was obliged to call on the colonel, as her money was all gone, and, her husband not being at work, tradesmen refused to trust her. She won her case.

She then began pleading for O'Farrell.

"Madam," said the colonel, "do you need two husbands?"

"Of course not," she answered, turning fiery red.

"I thought not," said he, as he politely opened the door to let her pass out. "Madam, your husband for your sake can return with perfect safety so far as I am concerned, but the others return at the risk of their lives or mine. Good day."

Gillan has returned. O'Farrell and Schrader have found work at Socorro, and the two seconds have sent for their things and are going up north.

I am glad to say that one practical joke has turned out against the jokers.

As I was coming here to write this letter I met Girardeau in the Star of the West.

"Colonel," I said, "from your experience of the last few days, what is your advice?"

"To you personally or to the world?"

"To the world."

"Then tell the world this: 'Do not monkey with Missouri.'"

With kindest regards from the colonel and myself, yours sincerely, X., M. D.

—Frank Loringen in San Francisco Argonaut.

Millions of Pens a Day.

The people of this mundane sphere cannot be so very ignorant after all, for it is a well authenticated fact that 4,000,000 steel pens are used daily, to say nothing of pencils and gold and brass pens.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Executor.

Sept. 29-'92.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.

Aug.31-tf.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

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Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

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DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6:25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58, Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
2 56	11 06	8 05	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20
3 15	11 20	8 25				

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhil A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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